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David Hughes

An Historical Sketch Awarded the Prize at San Francisco Eisteddfod, January 1, 1923.

WELSH PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

1849-1906

APR 21 1950

by

DAVID HUGHES (ARFONYDD)

879 FOURTEENTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO

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PREFACE

This historical sketch of the Welsh people of California, 1849-1906, written for the San Francisco Eisteddfod of 1923, is reprinted in deference to the wishes of friends and relatives of pioneers of the Cymric race. It is unfortunate that the compiling has been deferred until this late day, when many of those who would have been of assistance have crossed the Great Divide. We gratefully acknowledge the help of friends who supplied valuable data. Should this record of the brave and hardy Welsh pioneers serve to honor and perpetuate their memory we shall feel that our humble efforts have not been in vain.

ARFONYDD.

Welsh People of California, 1849-1906

When the sturdy forty-niners
In the cradle of the world,
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking
'Neath the flag their hands unfurled.
Still in memory, forever
We will keep the stories told,
Of the hardships and the toils
In the struggle after gold.

THE story of the discovery of gold in California spread the world over, and like every other class of people the Welsh in the Eastern States and even in far-off Wales were lured by the glowing tales. It was no idle rumor, for the story was authenticated by a United States Government report issued in 1849, which stated that no capital was required to obtain the gold, as the laboring man needed nothing but his pick and shovel and tin pan with which to dig and wash the rich gravel, and could frequently pick up the gold out of the crev-

ices with butcher knives in pieces from one to six ounces.

The London Times of February 1, 1849, reported that 1,200,000 pounds had already been invested in England on California gold companies.

ADVENTUROUS WELSHMEN

Many a young adventurous Welshman yielded to the call, left his home and loved ones and started on the long, tedious and expensive journey to the golden land. Welshmen representing most of the professions, trades and pursuits of life came. It must have been an extraordinary spectacle to see men of industry and talents and good character at home willing to forego for a considerable period the pleasures and advantages which were theirs in Wales and venture upon voyages of danger and hardship of more than 6500 miles for the acquisition of gold.

They left with the confident expectation of accumulating rapidly means for providing comfortable independence for themselves and families. But, alas, most of them were doomed to disappointment.

Something of the spirit that in-

spired these hardy adventurers was recalled at a dinner of Welsh pioneers in later years in the following lines by Obedog:

There was a time long long ago
  When all of us were boys,
Each in a hurry then to grow
  And shed his kilts and toys,
And go to some far distant land
  To gather fame and gold,
And then return with sense and sand
  And live to be quite old.

COMMODORE AP JONES

Possibly the first Welshman who visited California was Commodore Thomas ap C. Jones, commander in chief of the United States naval forces on the Pacific Coast. From his flagship Ohio, in the Bay of Monterey, he reported to Washington as follows: "Nothing can exceed the deplorable state of things in California at this time, growing out of the maddening effects of the gold mania. Among the deserters from the service are some of the best petty officers and seamen, having but few months to serve and large balances due them, amounting in the aggregate to $10,000.

Commodore Ap Jones' name is ample evidence to prove his Welsh origin. We are convinced from the

story of a giant Welshman in the book, "Three Years in California." published in 1854, by the Rev. Walter Colton, a chaplain stationed with Ap Jones, that the author knew a Welshman when he saw one. In his volume Rev. Mr. Colton writes:

ANOTHER JONES

Sunday, October 15, 1849.—Met a Welshman named Jones, who was discharged from the U. S. ship Savannah. He was groping about as if in quest of something he had lost. "What is the matter, Jones?" I enquired. He gave me his rough hand in surprise and pointed to a cliff which overhung the glen. "There, on that crag," said he, "I have been working since early morning and got several bits of gold and one good sized lump. I put them in my tin cup, when, striking away again, my pick glanced and struck the cup and knocked it, gold and all, half way across the ravine, and I might as well hunt a clam in the Pacific as that gold, though it was a jewel of a piece—the biggest I have ever seen." So I laid down my pick, ascended the cliff, ascertained as near as possible the direc-

tion in which the cup flew and recovered the cup, but not the gold.

A GIANT WELSHMAN

Monday, Oct. 16 — I encountered this morning in the person of a Welshman a finely marked specimen of the gold digger. He stood some 6 feet 8 inches in his shoes, with giant limbs and frame. A leather strap fastened his coarse trousers above his hips and confined the flowing bunt of his flannel shirt. A broad-brimmed hat sheltered his brawny features, while his unshorn beard and hair flowed in tangled confusion to his waist. To his back was lashed a blanket and bag of provisions; on one shoulder rested a huge crowbar, to which were hung a gold-washer and skillet; on the other rested a rifle, a spade and pick, from which dangled a cup and pair of heavy shoes. He recognized me as the magistrate who had once arrested him for a breach of the peace.

"Well, Senor Alcalde," said he, "I am glad to see you in these diggings. You had trouble with me in Monterey. I was on a buster; you did your duty and I respect you for

it, and now let me settle the difference between us with a bit of gold. It shall be the first I strike under this bog." I told him there was no differences between us, that I knew at the time it was drink which had raised the rumpus.

STRIKES GOLD

But, before I had finished my disclaiming speech, his traps were on the ground and his heavy pick was tearing up bog after bog from the marl in which it had struck its tangling roots. These removed, he struck a layer of clay.

"Here she comes," he ejaculated, and turned out a piece of gold that would weigh an ounce or more. "There," said he, "accept that and when you reach home, where I hope you will find all well, have a bracelet made of it for your good lady."

He continued to dig around the same place, but during the hours I remained with him found no other piece of gold—not a particle.

Many Welsh pioneers traveled to California over the plains, but most of them came via Panama. The distance from Panama to San Fran-

cisco, about 3500 miles, was made in slow steamers in twenty-one days. The trip from New York cost about $600.

The distance from New Orleans to Chagres river was about 1600 miles and was made in eight days and the transit across the isthmus occupied about two days.

ROUND CAPE HORN

Several came on sailing vessels around Cape Horn with the 124 Co-operative Companies organized in Massachusetts. Each company in its own sailing ship furnished provisions and mining tools to every member. The price of shares in these companies varied from $50 to $1000 and the number in a company varied from 6 to 150.

"In Sights of the Gold Region," by Theodore T. Johnson, he refers to Albert Williams, who conducted a religious service aboard the Crescent City, sailing for Chagres river in 1849. "This was their first Sunday upon the ocean and nearly all attended the divine service." It was this same Albert Williams, who organized the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, April 1, 1849, and in 1853 re-

ceived the Welsh Church into the presbytery.

KILLED BY INDIANS

Dr. Eleazar Thomas, evidently a Welshman, was a prominent Methodist preacher in the early days, and editor of the Northern Methodist. He was appointed by the President of the United States as Peace Commissioner to the Modoc Indians, who resisted their removal to a reservation. The Modoc Indians had a bad reputation. Four Indian warriors, under Captain Jack, met Dr. Thomas and three other U. S. Commissioners in the mountains of Siskiyou. The treacherous Modoc chief snatched a pistol and shouting to his men, Hetuck! Hetuck! (all ready), killed Dr. Thomas and Canby, the two others escaping. Dr. Thomas' body was brought to San Francisco and a large crowd gathered at his church on Powell street to honor a man who lived nobly and died gloriously at the post of duty.

In October, 1849, Rev. Isaac Owen, Methodist, reached Sacramento, coming across the plains, and began to vigorously build up

the work of that denomination in the State.

In "Hunting for Gold," written by Major William Downie, founder of Downieville, the author refers to Griffith Hughes, working higher up in the canyon in Plumas county, and who had met with some success, taking away several bags of gold.

BILL GRIFFITH STRIKES IT RICH

Reference is also made in the book to William Griffith, a native of Carnarvonshire, and one of the few Welsh miners who struck it rich in the days of '49. William Griffith had joined Downie's company at Goodyear's Bar, where the latter had to come to buy provisions for which he paid $3900, at the rate of $2 a pound. Griffith camped in a small blanket tent on the opposite side of the river.

"I had to get across," said Downie, "and as I could not wade or swim across I indicated to Griffith that I desired him to fell a tree, which was bending over the river, so as to form a bridge. For two days he labored hard, but when the tree fell the swift current swept it down the stream and I was still

on the wrong side. A few days later the river subsided and the provisions were brought across.

PREFERRED HAMS TO GOLD

On the way Griffith and Downie were offered half an ounce of gold a pound for two hams, but declined the offer as "they had enough to do to get home without packing gold."

William Griffith in the seventies and eighties resided in the old Prescott House, on Montgomery street; returned to Wales to live with his sister, and is said to have died of a broken heart for California.

TRAGIC DEATH OF FIRST WELSH LAY PREACHER AND WIFE

In "Seven Years Street Preaching in San Francisco," by Rev. William Taylor of the California Conference, is told the story of the first local Welsh preacher (pregethwr cynorthwyol) and the first recorded meeting of Welsh people in San Francisco.

In the summer of 1850 Isaac Jones and his wife Mary arrived in San Francisco. They were natives of North Wales. They moved into a little house next door to our little

church on the hill, and, presenting their letters, immediately identified themselves with the church. Isaac Jones was a local preacher and by trade a printer. He worked in the office of the Evening Picayune. He entered into a special agreement with the proprietor of that journal that he should never be called on to set type or do any work on Sunday.

ORGANIZED WELSH BIBLE CLASS

Jones felt a great interest in the spiritual welfare of his countrymen in this city and organized a Bible class for their benefit. On November 3, 1850, he had an appointment to preach to them in his own house. His Welsh friends assembled to hear him preach, and to their utter dismay found him struggling in the chilly grasp of death.

About 10 o'clock that night he was seized with cholera, which did its fatal work in fourteen hours. He said as he was sinking, "I have a Friend. It is all light about me. I shall soon get home."

Mary Jones was in spirit and in piety the exact counterpart of her husband. It seemed there was such an affinity between them that they

could not long be separated from each other, and two days after the death of her dear Isaac she was laid low by the same fell destroyer, the cholera. About an hour before her death, after a dreadful struggle with the disease, she sat up in bed and shouted "Glory! Glory! I shall soon meet my dear husband and shall be with his blessed Jesus forever." She then sang two hymns in Welsh. I could not understand the sentiment, but could not be mistaken in the spirit in which they were sung. Her voice was strong and clear and as sweet, I should say, as the melody of the spheres. At that moment her physician, a German, came to see his dying patient, and there she sat singing as cheerily as a lark. The doctor stood in the doorway and gazed in utter astonishment till the melody ceased, and said, "Why, how she sings!"

SAN FRANCISCO WELSH CHURCH ORGANIZED 70 YEARS AGO

The Welsh Presbyterian Church of San Francisco was organized seventy years ago, on January 16, 1853, according to the usage of the Presbyterian Church of the United States by Rev. Albert Wil-

liams of the First Presbyterian Church. The following were the members who made the application: William O. Williams, Evan Watts, Ebenezer Watts, David R. Jones, William Ap Rees, Nathaniel L. Jehu, Evan Davies, Robert Jones, Robert Richards, John Evans, Hugh Hughes and Mrs. Ford. W. O. Williams and Evan Watts were ordained ruling elders of the church.

CHURCH CONSECRATED

The congregation held its meetings in a schoolhouse on Dupont street. Rev. W. Williams preached until the month of May, when he returned to Wales owing to sickness in his family. After this Sunday school was the only meeting held. The Welsh met in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church on Stockton street, until a church was built on Pollard place, north side of Vallejo street, between Kearny and Grant avenue.

The church was consecrated May 28, 1854, and the order of services was as follows: English hymn; Welsh scripture reading by William O. Williams, I Judges, 9; prayer, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., late of

New Orleans; Welsh hymn; sermon by Rev. Albert Williams, Isaiah 54:13; prayer, Rev. W. Spear, Chinese missionary; offering toward the building fund; benediction, Rev. Mr. Woods, Stockton.

Rev. David J. Lewis was called from the Eastern states to be the pastor. Unfortunately for the enterprise, within a brief period after the inception of the church, an exodus of Welsh residents of the city took place in the direction of the mining districts, the members of the board of trustees being among the number.

WM. AP REES SAVES CHURCH

The infant church was thus abandoned to its fate, but we are not to imply that the members had forsaken their religion for they helped to sustain in the mining centers two Welsh churches, viz., San Juan and Camptonville. Some members of the Board of Trustees returned about four years later. During the interval the notes issued by the trustees had not been redeemed, nor had the whole of the interest thereon been paid. Realizing that all would be lost unless money was forthcoming,

William Ap Rees undertook to canvass the populous mining districts of the State, collected $530, and saved the Welsh Church for future generations.

At a meeting of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, January 26, 1864, at St. Paul's Church, Fourth and Jessie streets, the following were elected trustees: N. L. Jehu, Thomas Price, Evan Watts, R. T. Roberts and E. E. Jones. It was deemed advisable to sell the church property, and upon the consent of the Twelfth District Court the building and lot were sold in November, 1865, for $1200.

CHURCH REORGANIZED

The trustees in 1874 reported total cash assets of the Welsh Church to be $2020.66. In 1877 the trustees reported $2712 total cash on hand. This money was loaned to the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society toward building Cambrian Hall, on Mission street, between Seventh and Eighth. In lieu of the interest on the loan the Welsh Church secured the hall for services during Sundays and on Wednesday evenings.

On March 17, 1878, the Welsh

Church was reorganized by Rev. R. W. Patterson at Cambrian Hall. Evan Watts and Ellis Price were ordained as elders. Rev. Moses Williams and Rev. Aaron Williams served as stated supply until April, 1885, when the church called Rev. Morgan A. Ellis, M. A., to be its stated supply for one year. Rev. Ellis was embued with Celtic oratory and preached to large congregations. Later, Rev. David Hughes and Rev. Moses Williams occupied the pulpit. In 1892, Rev. R. V. Griffith of Lime Springs, Ia., a powerful Welsh preacher, accepted a call to become pastor. The trustees decided to purchase a lot for the erection of a Welsh Church and reported $3450 on hand.

DAVID R. JONES

David R. Jones, native of Merionethshire, a reputed millionaire and one of the original trustees of the church, offered $1000 on condition that $3000 be first collected toward the new church. This was accomplished. A lot was secured on Thirteenth street, but was later sold, and a more suitable lot purchased on Fourteenth street, the site of the present church.

FOURTEENTH STREET CHURCH

The church was built in 1902 by Contractor P. L. Roberts, and on Sunday, July 20th, an artistic and comfortable edifice for the Welsh people was dedicated.

The services were under the direction of Rev. John S. Thomas, moderator of the church, who delivered the dedicatory sermon. The choir was under the direction of Richard J. Hughes and the organist and accompanist were Mrs. H. J. Lloyd and Miss Margaret Davies (Margo Hughes). Rev. D. Davies of Los Angeles and Rev. Aaron Williams, took part in the services.

The following selections of music were rendered during the services:

Anthem "O Let Us Sing to the Lord"
CHOIR.

Solo and duet, Miss Florence Davies and Miss A. J. Williams.

Solo.....“Adore and Be Still”
Miss Marguerite Slocombe.

Double quartet (in memory of departed members):

“Enaid Cu, Mae Dyfroedd Oerion yr Iorddonen Ddofn Gerllaw” (Isalaw)
Miss Mabel Williams, Miss Gwen Williams, Miss A. J. Williams, Mrs. D. Hughes, R. J. Hughes, David Hughes, Dr. Ellis Jones, Owen J. Williams.

Solo..Mrs. Florence Raymond Brace

"Morning Prayer".....Mendelssohn
CHOIR.

Trio, "Duw Bydd Drugarog"..Parry
Miss Mabel Williams, R. J. Hughes and O. J. Williams.

Solo.....J. J. Morris

Quartet, "Remember Me, O Mighty One"—Miss A. J. Williams, Miss Mabel Williams, D. Hughes and O. J. Williams.

Solo....."The Gates of Paradise"
Owen J. Williams.

REV. JOHN RHYS EVANS

Rev. John Rhys Evans was the first pastor of the Fourteenth-street church. Mr. Evans is a native of Treochy and a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio. During the first year of his ministry the debt on the church was liquidated. He was pastor during the great disaster of 1906, when the church and many Welsh homes were destroyed. Several Welsh families had taken refuge on a vacant lot at Castro and Fourteenth streets, and here and elsewhere Mr. Evans was diligent in relief work. Rev. J. R. Evans lectured with the aid of lantern slides on the fire and visited Wales in behalf of the rebuilding fund.

The ministers who succeeded Mr. Evans as stated supply and pastors

of the Welsh Church were: Rev. Griffith Griffiths, for many years pastor of the Market-street Congregational Church, Oakland; Rev. John S. Thomas, Howard Presbyterian Church, a native of Cambria, Wis., Rev. T. Lloyd Jones and the incumbent pastor, Rev. John D. Jones.

WELSH GOLD MINING CENTERS

A large number of Welsh people who came to California the year following the discovery of gold located at Hangtown, now known as Placerville, in the vicinity where gold was first discovered.

Further search revealed that other parts of California contained the precious metal, and consequently there was a rush to these new gold fields.

Camptonville and North San Juan were two of these historical places, separated by only a distance of ten miles, the former located in Yuba county, the latter in Nevada county.

It was to these two towns that a great majority of the Welsh people came, resulting in quite a large Welsh population.

Historically, these towns are vastly interesting to the Welsh, for here we find enacted a great deal of early

California Welsh history. After making their fortunes a good many returned to their homes which they had left, while a large number, finding the country so attractive, decided to remain, many having their families brought out.

In the year 1850 William E. Rowlands arrived in Camptonville. In far-away Anglesea, in the town of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllandysiliogogogoch, he heard of the rich discovery and decided to venture into the new world. As the Welsh population increased in the early fifties he became an active worker among them. He was instrumental in erecting the Welsh church. Among others who were active in church work were William O. Williams, William ap Rees, Jerry Watts, Evan Lewis and Jane Lewis, his wife, Edward Price and wife, John Pierce and wife, Elinor Williams, Margaret Williams, George T. Jones, John M. Jones and David Hughes and wife.

WELSH CHURCH BUILT

The church was built by local subscription among the Welsh residents. A comfortable building was erected on the upper end of Main street, on a lot donated by Mrs. Jane Lewis. The building had a seating capacity of several hundred. The

church was well supplied with Welsh Bibles and hymn books. These hymn books contained all of those old and inspiring compositions which are sung today with the same feeling as they were then. W. E. Rowlands was a leader in the singing.

For a number of years the church flourished. There was no regular minister. The pulpit was occupied generally by William O. Williams, popularly known as Williams o Fon.

Prayer meetings and Sunday-school were also held regularly. Here the children were taught to read and sing Welsh

A PIONEER WOMAN

Approaching her 89th birthday, Mrs. Elinor Williams, one of the oldest surviving Welsh women of the days of gold, passed away January 27, 1917, at the home of her son, William E. Rowlands, in Fruitvale. She was a woman who was highly estemed, her kind and sweet disposition having endeared her to a host of friends. She was the last of a family of ten who emigrated to this country from Caerceiliog, Anglesey, in 1829, when she was a year old. In Kansas she married John Davies, and in 1859, having been left a widow with three children, left for California via Panama to join her brothers. Not finding them on her arrival at San Francisco, the brave Welsh

woman and her three children left at once for Camptonville, going by way of Marysville, and then by stage for fifty miles to her destination, where she found her brothers. The pretty mining town, after a long and perilous journey, became her home, and the Welsh Church found in her an ardent worker. It was she who canvassed the miners and procured the money for the purchase of the Welsh hymn books from Remsen, N. Y. In accordance with her request, the body of Mrs. Elinor Williams was conveyed by her three sons, John J. Davies, William E. Rowlands and Ben T. Williams, to the old Welsh mining center, Camptonville, for interment in the family plot.

CROSSED THE PLAINS

The two brothers who preceded Elinor Williams to California were named John Jones and William P. Jones. They crossed the plains in 1850. John Jones operated a sawmill in Camptonville and did a fine business. William P. Jones settled in Omega, Nevada county. They were accompanied across the plains by Thomas Edwards, who went to Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, and afterwards settled in Crockett.

William E. Rowlands married Elinor Davies of Camptonville. Mr. Rowlands died April 18, 1864, and was buried in Camptonville.

Mrs. Jane Lewis was an early resident of Camptonville. She con-

ducted the only temperance hotel in the town. She was very popular among the Welsh and took a friendly interest in all new Welsh comers.

Thomas Williams was an old and respected pioneer of Camptonville and vicinity for over fifty years. He was born in Llanrhyddlad, Anglesey, and when a young man came to California and later to Camptonville, during the height of the gold excitement. Here he followed mining as his occupation. He was married to Elinor Rowlands of this place. He was one of the oldest residents of the section, and at the time of his death was nearly 82 years of age. His funeral was held under the auspices of Gravel Range Lodge of Masons of which he had long been a member.

FIRST WOMAN ON SAN JUAN HILL

Mr. and Mrs. John Phillpott Jones, born respectively at Maesteg and Cefncoedycymmer, came to San Juan from Oroville in 1856. Mrs. Jones was the first woman on San Juan Hill, where she ministered to the sick Welsh miners. Mr. and Mrs. Jones returned to Pennsylvania in 1858, but the fascination of the gold mining district was such that they came back with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Thomas, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Jones. The Welsh miners congregated at their home to hold prayer meetings, Sunday school and sing hymns. The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jones are:

Mrs. Annie Nicholls, born in Pennsylvania; Miss Mary Jones, born at Oroville, and Mrs. Libby Hughes, born at North San Juan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wm. Hughes located at Iowa Hill, Placer county, in 1854, where John P. Hughes of this city was born. In 1859 they went to Morristown, Sierra county, where Mrs. Annie Griffiths was born. Jesse Hughes was born at San Juan. Mrs. Hughes, who braved the inconveniences of the Wild West, did all she could for the betterment of the stranger in a strange land.

Cornelius Thomas and wife were early residents of North San Juan They owned and conducted the San Juan Hotel. Both took an active interest in all Welsh affairs and always ready to give a helping hand to those who needed assistance. Both passed away in Birchville, a suburb of San Juan, and were buried in the San Juan Cemetery.

HYDRAULIC MINING EXPERT

Richard Thomas, a son, was foreman of the Malikoff Hydraulic Mine of North Bloomfield, the largest in California. He was acknowledged to be one of the best hydraulic miners in the State.

Ann Fuller arrived in Camptonville when a young girl, with her father and mother. John and Ann Pierce. She was born at Holywell, North Wales. The family resided in Dodgeville, Wis. During the gold excitement they emigrated to California and settled at Camptonville.

She was married to John Fuller of Camptonville and after living there a good many years moved to North San Juan, where she resided continually for another long period of time. The last years of her life were spent with her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Rowlands of Oakland. She passed away at the home of her daughter at the age of 75 years.

ROBERT HUGHES, ABER

Robert Hughes, a native of Aber, Carnarvonshire, was an early pioneer. He arrived in San Francisco by steamer via Panama in 1851, and proceeded to North San Juan and was successful in his mining adventures. With his wife and daughter he spent his declining years at his home in San Francisco.

David Hughes, a prominent miner at Camptonville, was with his wife active church workers. He went to Nevada State during the Comstock excitement and became rich.

George T. Jones was an early resident of Camptonville. He was a fine character, an intensive Christian worker. He was very generous, always ready to help in any worthy cause. He returned to Carmarthen, South Wales, and died there some years ago.

William E. Rowlands of the U. S. Customs service, was born in the gold mining center of Camptonville, and his sacred memories are associated with the Welsh church which his father helped to build and the

Welsh gold miners. Mr. Rowlands is a graduate of the University of California, was principal of the Mount Eden School, Alameda county and master of Eucalyptus Lodge, F. and A. M.

THOMAS T. HUGHES

Thomas T. Hughes was born near Llandegai, Carnarvonshire, in 1844, and came to America with his parents in 1849. He arrived at Camptonville from Cambria, Wis., February, 1862. During his residence here he was in the employ of Richard Williams, A few years later, when Mr. Williams owned and managed the Mechanics Hotel, afterward known as the Prescott House, corner of Kearny and Pacific streets, San Francisco. Mr. Hughes accompanied him and continued in his employe for several years. Mr. Hughes has had a number of positions of trust. In 1910 he was the Inheritance Tax Appraiser for Nevada. He was also Health Officer in Nevada City.

Within a radius of five miles of Camptonville there were a number of mining camps, all rich, and miners prosperous. Each one had its quota of Welsh people. Young's Hill polled about 450 votes. Galena Hill polled about 167 votes. Railroad Hill polled about 167 votes. Camptonville, the main post-office for all, polled in the neighborhood of 400 votes.

There were a number of rich

mining camps in Sierra county, a considerable distance further away to where the Welsh went. Some of these places were Brandy City, Port Wine, Whisky Diggings, Howland Flat, La Porte, Monte Cristo, Forest City, Pike City.

SNOWDON HILL MINE

Snowden Hill mine was first located by about eighteen Welshmen. Among them was Evan Rowlands and his brother, John Rowlands. Jerry Watts ultimately became the sole owner, buying out all of the others interested. Evan Rowlands went back to Wales and married a noted harpist. John Rowlands settled in Placerville, where he recently died.

A good many moved from Camptonville to San Juan, where there were a number of good mines—also to the surrounding country.

FIRST EISTEDDFOD HELD IN THE GOLD CENTER

Naturally the bringing together of so many Welsh people, brought out a great deal of talent, both literary and musical.

The first Eisteddfod west of the Rocky mountains was held by the Welsh gold miners at North San Juan in 1860. When it is consid-

ered that the Eisteddfod was held in the heart of the mountains, where transportation was slow and difficult, the program presented by the talented Welsh gold miners is one of the most remarkable ever given and reflects great credit on its organizers.

REMARKABLE PROGRAM

The Eisteddfod was held on July 4, 1860, at North San Juan, admission $1, and the proceeds were toward defraying the expenses of building Cambrian Hall in that Welsh mining center. The proceedings were mostly carried on in Welsh and the president was William Ap Rees. The afternoon program was as follows:

Ton, by the choirs; anerchiad, by the llywydd; ton, by the combined choirs; anerchiadau barddonol; beirniadaeth on pryddest, by Cyhelyn; ton, by the choirs; the reading of the pryddest; cystadlu on the singing of the cerdd, "Hiraeth Cymro am ei Wlad;" beirniadaeth on the araeth, by Cyhelyn; ton, by the choirs; delivering of the araeth; a general ton by the choirs.

Concert at 7:30 o'clock in the following order, to-wit:

PART ONE

"Hail Smiling Morn," Cambrian choir; "The Hunter's Signal Horn," Monte Cristo choir; "Buddugoliaeth," Camptonville choir; "Mariners," by D. R. and Joel Jones and Edward W. Edwards; "Sanctaidd Ior," Monte Cristo choir; "Here in Cool Grot," Cambrian choir; solo by F. Jones; "The Sun's Gae Beam," Cambrian choir; "Hark How the Rain Is Falling," Monte Cristo choir; "The Prairie Flower," Mrs. C. W. Jones; "Gorphenwyd," Cambrian choir; solo, "Mother Dead" and chorus, Monte Cristo choir; "Hark 'Tis the Bells," Cambrian choir; "Jerusalem, My Glorious Home," Monte Cristo choir; "Teyrnasoedd y Ddaear," Cambrian choir.

PART TWO

"Awake, Aeolian Lyre," Cambrian choir; "See Our Oars," Monte Cristo choir; "Daw'r Dydd," Camptonville choir; "O, How Delightfully," Cambrian choir; "Away, Away," Monte Cristo choir; "How Sweet the Joy," Mrs. C. W. Jones, D. R. Jones, J. O. Jones, Edward W. Edwards and F. Jones; "Fy Anwyl Fam fy Hunain," F. Jones; "The Fairies," Cambrian choir; "Who Comes There?" D. R. Jones, John O. Jones and William Evans; "A Little Farm Well Tilled," Monte Cristo choir; "Ten o'Clock," Mrs. C. W. Jones; "Dywedwch i Ferch Seion," Cambrian choir; "Hallelujah Chorus," Cambrian choir; parting song, "We Are All Nodding," Cambrian choir.

CAMPTONVILLE EISTEDDFOD

The second Eisteddfod was held at Camptonville on July 4, 1861. A tent was erected on a vacant lot on the main street. Welsh people came from all parts of the surrounding country, and the venture proved a decided success. This Eisteddfod was still more pretentious than the one held in Cambrian Hall, North San Juan. Substantial prizes were given for all contests. Three choirs participated, two from Sierra county, from the towns of Port Wine and Monte Cristo and one from Camptonville. The mixed quartet contest was a spirited one. The one from Camptonville outclassed the others. It was composed of John Owen Jones, basso; Francis Jones, tenor, and Hannah Jones and sister, soprano and alto, respectively. They were popularly known as the Jones quartet. All were excellent soloists. John Owen Jones with his rich deep voice was unquestionably without a peer in California at that time.

As the mines became worked out and many Welsh left for other parts, the church building was torn down. The spot is now used by the I. O. O. F. as a cemetery.

EISTEDDFOD AT PORT WINE

The third Eisteddfod in California was held at Port Wine. Welsh people from the surrounding mining districts journeyed to the festival along mountain trails and roads, on horseback and in wagons. The Eisteddfod was as successful as the previous festivals held in the gold settlements.

EISTEDDFOD AR BEN MYNYDD

On July 4, 1875, Jerry Watts, H. J. Owen (Obedog), Isaac H. Ellis and Joseph Jones (Bangor) held an "Eisteddfod ar Drothwy y Lleuad." One of Obedog's penillion on this occasion read:

Mae gwledydd maith afrifed
  Yn y dyfnderoedd draw,
A'r ser fel hardd dduwiesau
  Yn gwenu ar bob llaw;
A'r oll yn gorfoleddu
  Wrth wel'd y dyrfa fawr
O Gymry mewn Eisteddfod
  Uwch holl ofidiau'r llawr.

Thomas Gwallter Price (Cyhelyn) an adjudicator at the early eisteddfodau, was born at Glamorgan, a master of the cynghaneddion and an associate in Wales with Talhaiarn. He was among the gold-seekers at San Juan, but left during the rush to Fraser river. He died in New York en route for Wales.

Evan R. Rowlands, Port Wine, Sierra county, a patriotic Welshman and a leader among his people, was born at Borth, Amlwch, in 1841, and emigrated to California

in 1864. He worked for a time at the Snowdon Hill mine.

WELSH CHAPEL AT BRANDY CITY

William O. Williams (William o Fon), came to California from Carbondale, Pa., in 1849. He went to the Tuolumne gold mines and from there to Smith Bar, on the Feather river. He kept a store with William ap Rees for four years in San Francisco. He left for Camptonville in 1856. He was ordained a missionary by the Presbyterians for the Welsh residents of Camptonville, San Juan, Brandy City, Port Wine and Monte Cristo. There was a Welsh chapel at Brandy City in those days. He returned East on the first overland train May 18, 1869.

HOW THE MINERS TRAVELED

The following, written by Jeremiah Watts, will give an idea as to how the miners traveled in those days: "The first thing was to bundle up our blankets and have our pick and pan and coffee pot, and a big frying pan, and all of those we tied on our back, and in that way we traveled afoot hundreds of miles, up the mountains and down the ravines, fording the rivers, for in those days there were no bridges, and our hotel at that time was a cold spring on the mountain, where we spread our blankets and made fires, then sitting down in front of them, commenced to talk about old

times and about old friends, especially about the best girls that we left in Wales. We used to travel in the winter time after the snow storm had ceased and the snow had frozen, and it was easy traveling, because the snow would cover the bushes; the only danger was in sliding off the ridges. On one occasion there were about six of us traveling over these frozen ridges together, and one of our party had, in addition to his blankets, a very large frying pan, which extended much lower than usual down his back. Walking along one of these ridges he made a mis-step and fell into his frying pan, which shot down the hill with him. At the foot of the hill there was a level stretch about 20 feet, and the momentum shot him up the other side quite a way. The frying pan, by the way, was as black as the ace of spades starting on its downward journey, but on its return trip was as polished as silver."

HIGH COST OF LIVING

The following bill of fare of the El Dorado Hotel, Hangtown (Placerville), will give an insight to the cost of living in those days:

Bean soup, $1; beef (Mexican), $1.50; beans, baked, 75c; two potatoes, 50c; bacon, $1; hash (low grade), 75c; hash (18 carats), $1; rice pudding, with malasses, $1; square meal, $3. Payable in advance, gold scale at the end of the bar.

WELSH GOLD MINERS OF 1872

In the "History of the Welsh in America," by Rev. R. D. Thomas, the population of Welsh residents in San Francisco, Sacramento, Sierra, Nevada and Yuba counties in 1872 is given as 2000. Evan R. Rowalnds in this book gives the following list of California subscribers among the gold miners, their birthplaces and the year they emigrated to America:

Owen O. Jones, Garn, Carnarvonshire 1851
David Harris, Swansea.....1848
Thomas E. Hughes, Swansea...1853
John A. Davies, Trelech 1840
Mrs. H. M. Davies, Llangeler, Carmarthen 1855
Wm. S. Evans, Rhos, Denbighshire 1846
Mrs. Jane Bowen and six children, Merthyr 1840
Watkin Williams, Aberdare....1852
Mrs. Jane Williams and two children, Aberdare 1854
Rees James, Castellnedd.....1854
Mrs. M. A. James and child, Canton 1855
David Charles, Llanelli.....1848
Mrs. Mary Charles, Merthyr....1856
Thomas James, Carmarthen....1852
Mrs. Ann James, Llanelli.....1855
William James, Castellnedd....1854
Mrs. Ann James, Llanelli.....1858
Evan J. Jones, Pontypool.....1845

Mrs. J. Jones, Pontarogwy.....1854
Mrs. Ann Davies, Brynmawr, South Wales 1851
John S. Lloyd, Merthyr.....1848
Mrs. C. Lloyd and three children, Merthyr 1850
John Watkins, Dowlais.....1852
Mrs. L. Watkins, Tredegar.....1850
Thomas W Edwards, Llanvabon, South Wales 1850
Edward Bowen, Blaenan Gwent.1848
Owen H. Owens, Nantlee, Carnarvonshire 1860
Lewis Daniels, Port Wine.... ....

The Welsh miners in the gold districts had materially decreased in number by 1872, as the following table shows:

SIERRA COUNTY

1—Whisky Diggings 31
2—Port Wine 112
3—Holland Flat 43
4—Scales Diggings 13

NEVADA COUNTY

5—North San Juan..... 89
6—Empire Flat 21
7—Burchville 59

YUBA COUNTY

8—Camptonville 34

In the Drych of August 24, 1871, Ynysog gives a brief description of fifteen claims operated by Welshmen. In the Comet claim many Welsh miners badly "burnt their fingers." The Bell claim did not pay well for years, but Evan J. Jones was still hopeful that he

would "strike it rich." In the French claim, which was called the Welsh Savings Bank, the company lost $40,000. The miners at Whisky Diggings, one of the best camps in the county, are doing well. A number of Gomerians are continuing to search for gold in the desolate claim on Poor Man's Creek. As Owen Jones ,brother of Tom Jones of Port Wine, was digging the other day he found a piece of gold worth $400. His partner, Evan Jones, had given it up as a bad job the previous day.

CAMBRIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The Cambrian Mutual Aid Society, organized in 1870, was for a quarter of a century one of the most prosperous societies in San Francisco. It paid thousands of dollars as benfits to sick members and for defraying funeral expenses. One of its byelaws called for the observance of St. David's Day, and it is claimed that the celebrations of the patron saint of Wales by this society for many years were the most elaborate functions held anywhere in this country.

Platt's Hall, the city's principal auditorium, was an animated scene on these occasions, hundreds coming

from the interior to renew old acquaintanceships and participate in the "hwyl." Generally the celebrations took the form of a miscellaneous concert, followed by an elaborate supper and dancing.

WELSH MUSIC DEMANDED

Welsh music was insisted upon, and if there were no good Cymric singers available, the best professional talent was engaged to sing the melodies of the home land in English.

From newspaper files we learn that President Samuel Williams, Rev. John J. Powell, Rev. Aaron Williams and Rev. John Francis were the speakers and poets in 1871 and a Welsh lady, Mrs. Howard, sang. According to the chairman her beauty and talents had even a transatlantic reputation.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS ON WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO WALES

After referring to the benefits conferred by this organization and the increasing interest manifested in its behalf among Welshmen, Samuel Williams spoke of the indebtedness of the world to Wales. He said it was the fashion of cer-

tain critics to speak of that country as small and obscure, without great men, with a language which was a semi-barbarous jargon. Those who talk thus are ignorant of the very alphabet of human history. They have not even read Hume and Macauley, much less Sharon, Turner and Mathew Arnold. It is true, territorially, Wales is small; but has it ever occurred to them how circumscribed is the theater of the world's greatest achievements; that Palestine, the scene of the life and death of our Savior, is no large than Massachusetts; that Greece, land of Homer, land of Pericles, land of Plato, is smaller than the State of Ohio; that Egypt, land of Pharaohs, land of Moses, land of Cleopatra, is a mere strip of green, fringing the shores of the Nile? Wales an obscure country! Why, she is the mother of British civilization. In her soil was planted that seed from which grew and fructified the grandeur and the glory of the Sea Girt Isle. She gave birth to that spirit of civil and religious liberty which is the proudest boast of England today. In her bosom was nourished that vital principle of equity and justice which has permeated the soul of modern political institutions. The laws of Howell Dda (Howell the Good) and the Triads, those immortal maxims of virtue and wisdom, have become in-

corporated with the system of jurisprudence and code of morals of every Christian nation on the face of the earth. Wales an obscure country! Every foot of her soil is classic, every valley and glen and mountain top is hallowed by glorious memories. Her Cromlechs, her Druidical remains, and her monuments of Roman possession, attest the grandeur of her past. Upon her soil the Caesars fought for conquest. The Saxons and Normans met her brave sons in the fierce shock of battle. And although she finally succumbed in the fortunes of war, she fell with her face to the foe.

Are you aware that America—land of our love, land of our adoption—was first discovered by Welshmen; that ages before Columbus landed on San Salvador, Prince Madoc and his expedition of hardy Cymry had crossed the stormy ocean and planted their conquering banners on these western shores? And although the issue was disastrous, a remnant of his followers survived, penetrated to the heart of this continent, founded a colony, and through centuries of evil fortune preserved something of their native characteristics, their native faith and language. Succumbing to pestilence, they have disappeared from the face of the earth, but the memory of the "Welsh Indians"

will ever be dear to the student of history.

Welshmen are not boastful, but they may justly claim that their country has not been barren of great men. What Lycurgus was to Sparta, what Zoroaster was to Persia, what Confucius was to China, what Alfred was to England, Hu Gadarn (Hu the Strong) was to Wales. The leader of a people, the organizer of stable government, the controlling spirit of a nation, his memory is forever embalmed in the affections of his countrymen. But coming down from the cloud land of tradition, the age of myth and fable, to the period of authentic history, what a throng of heroes, sages, poets and philosophers crowd upon the vision of the student! King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table—have not their deeds been celebrated in song and story for thirteen centuries? Among later heroes what names shine brighter than those of Llewellyn and Owen Glyndwr—Llewellyn, the spotless soul of chivalry — Glyndwr, the thunderbolt of war. Among poets, Taliesin, the Prince of Cambrian bards, glorious Aneurin, Llywarch Hen, minstrel of sorrow; minstrel of heroic lays, Merlin Wyllt; Dafydd Ap Gwilym, and a host of others.

Among scholars, Sir William Jones was the most learned man of

his time, perhaps the greatest linguist of any time. America has special cause of gratitude to Welshmen. They were among her most steadfast backers in the stormy days of the Revolution. The Morrises and others were the friends and counsellors of Washington, the builders of the noble frame-work of the Republic. In the late war, General Thomas, the model hero and the model man, who refused presents and scorned bribes, was a Welshman to the core. William H. Seward, the greatest living American statesman, that wonderful old man who, at the age of 71, made the tour of the globe, is proud to claim his descent from a Welsh ancestry. In every station of life, from the highest to the lowest, from the Governor on his seat of State, and the Congressman legislating for a mighty nations, down to the policeman on his humble round of duty; in every honorable profession, as heads of colleges, as writers, as speakers, as artisans and inventors, as the motors of great enterpries; wherever strong hands toil and busy brains conceive, there we will find the Welshman. And everywhere, frugal, industrious, law-abiding; everywhere a conservative power to church and state.

Miss Emma Morgan sang "Freedom's Home" and Mrs. Joseph D. Jones sang "The Maid of Llangol-

len." Thomas F. Hatton closed the exercises by singing "The Land of My Fathers." The company then adjourned to the lower hall and partook of an excellent collation, in the course of which the following toasts were drunk: "The President of the United States," "The Queen of England," "The Welsh Press," "Our Literature," "Gwyl Dewi Sant," "The Cambrian Mutual Aid Society."

March 1, 1872—Platt's Hall was crowded on the occasion of the social reunion of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society. An overture by the band and a grand chorus, "March of the Men of Harlech," preceded a most pleasing address by President Samuel Williams, who alluded to the great antiquity of the Cymric race, summing up with the assertion that the Welsh were the direct descendants of Adam and Eve and the rest of humanity owed their origin to the Welsh. "The Bells of Aberdovey" was sung by a Miss Burke, a dissertation of the music of Wales by Professor Havel and poems by Gomer Evans and Obedog were included in the program.

March 1, 1874—Platt's Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen

and the officers of the society occupied seats upon the platform. Program: Welsh ballad, "Dorothy Llwyd," W. Rees; address, President S. Williams; "Cambrian War Song," C. Maken; Welsh recitation, Thomas Roberts; song, "Dafydd y Gareg Wen," Mrs. Howells; original poem, Gomer Evans; "Oh, Bells," Joseph Maguire; song by Vernon Lincoln; quartet, "Let the Hills and Vales Resound."

March 1, 1879—Between 600 and 700 Welsh people were present at Platts Hall and enjoyed a program of fifteen numbers, including poetical addresses and Welsh music by professional singers. Miss Phoebe Davies, then 14 years of age, recited "The Polish Boy."

Miss Phoebe Davies became a popular actress. She played the original title role in "Way Down East."

FIRST EISTEDDFOD HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO

March 1, 1880—An Eisteddfod was held, which attracted more people than ever to the St. David's day celebration. Afternoon session, chairman, S. Williams; conductor, Professor Thomas Price. The test piece

for the choral competition between San Francisco and Mount Diablo choirs was "Codiad Yr Haul." The San Francisco choir, conducted by William Hughes, was declared the winner. Miss Phoebe Davies won the $5 prize on the "serious recitation." The evening program started with Welsh airs by a brass band and the rendering of "Awake, Aeolian Lyre" by the Nortonville choir, conducted by Mr. Walters. Miss Grace D. Pierce, a noted Welsh actress, now Mrs. Ohnimus, conducting the boathouse in Golden Gate Park, recited "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Miss Phoebe Davies recited "The Searching for the Slain." D. P. Hughes, for many years conductor of the Loring Club of male singers, sang with great effect, "I Seek for Thee in Every Flower" and "Cwymp Llywelyn."

CAMBRIANS BURLESQUE "H. M. S. PINAFORE"

"The Cambrians," a comic opera company of members and friends of the Mutual Aid Society in the seventies, gave three performances of "Cambrian Dry Land," a burlesque on Gilbert and Sullivan's H. M. S.

Pinafore. The persons represented were:

First Lord Cambrian Aid—The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Williams.

First Vice-Commander Cambrian Aid, Captain Thomas Price, played by Ben Price, his brother.

Second Vice-Commander in Turbulent Times—W. A. Jones.

Financial Secretary and Director-General—R. T. Roberts.

Boson and Dictator—Owen Pierce.

Carpenter and Builder of Cambrian Hall, Evan Watts.

Midshipmite and Seconder of all Motions, J. A. Davis.

Gladys, Captain Price's daughter, Jennie Jones.

Gwen, Sir Samuel's first cousin.

The libretto, written by Hugh J. Owen, humorously caricatured the officers of the Mutual Aid and created much mirth in Welsh circles, The music score of the Gilbert & Sullivan opera was closely followed.

The scene was laid in Cambrian Hall and the opening chorus, Samuel Williams' song and Professor Price's song were as follows:

CHORUS

We love the Cambrian Aid,
  Our little Hall's a beauty;
We've often heard it said
  It's the prettiest in the city.

On the first day of March we have
a fine arch
In front of the Cambrian Hall;
It's always so grand to follow the
band
Through the arch to the Welsh-
man's ball.

SONG—SIR SAMUEL

When I was a lad I served a term
As printer's devil in a newspaper
firm;
I scraped off the rollers and washed
all the type
And polished up the presses and
never smoked a pipe
I polished them well and
never was afraid,
So now I am the Ruler of the
Cambrian Aid!

Chorus: He polished, etc.

As a typo's devil I made a great
mark
And was always up for a jolly good
lark;
In every trick I took the lead,
And soon they gave me the proofs
to read.
On all the proofs I made such
a raid,
That now I am the Ruler of
the Cambrian Aid!

Chorus: On all, etc.

In reading proofs I made such a
name
That a journeyman printer I soon
became;

When Horace Greeley heard of me,
You bet there was such a jubilee.
When first he saw my face he said,
"You're destined to rule the Cambrian Aid!"

Chorus: When first, etc.

I went on a tour to the Holy Land;
I saw Pompeii's ruins all buried in sand;
I went to Russia to see what was there,
And was warmly embraced by a polar bear.
I traveled so much in sun and shade
That now I am the Ruler of the Cambrian Aid!

Chorus: He traveled, etc.

Now, young sons of—what's his name—
If you want to climb the stairs of fame;
If you want to get the best of the land,
Just listen to me and understand:
Stick close to your case and never be afraid,
And you all may be Rulers of the Cambrian Aid.
Chorus: Stick, close, etc.

SONG—CAPTAIN PRICE

He is a Cam-bri-an.
He is a Cam-bri-an,
For he himself has said it
And it's greatly to his credit,

That he is a Cam-bri-an!
That he is a Cam-bri-an!
For he might have been a Roosian,
A French, or Turk, or Proosian,
Or perhaps a China-man!
Or perhaps a China-man!
But in spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations,
He remains a Cam-bri-an,
Hurrah!
For the true-born Cambrian!

CELEBRATIONS REVIVED

By the year 1890 the customary Welsh celebrations had been abandoned, and a revival of interest was undertaken by a few young men associated with the Welsh Church. The St. David's Day celebration was revived by them in 1893, when a musical and literary program was given at Cambrian Hall. Encouraged by their success the following year's celebration was held at the Scottish Hall, on Larkin, which attracted a record attendance. Professor Thomas Price presided and the speakers included Professor R. R. Lloyd and Rev. Vaughan Griffith. J. C. Hughes, Manllwyd Jones and Miss Margaret Davies (now known in musical circles as Margo Hughes and recognized as one of the leading piano accompanists of

America), furnished the music for the evening.

EISTEDDFOD OF 1896

On New Year's Day, 1896, an Eisteddfod was held at Union Square Hall and was a complete success. Attorney Hu Jones conducted the afternoon session and Professor Thomas Price was the president. The evening session was conducted by Dr. H. I. Jones (Ap Alltud Eifion) and the president was Assemblyman R. J. Thomas of Nevada City. He said that it was a pleasure for him to be at the Eisteddfod because for once in his life time he could feel he was among his own and particular friends. He believed in the old Welsh hymns - with which his mother had lulled him to sleep when an infant at the scene of Welsh gold mining activities.

OAKLAND CHOIR WINS

The artists were Mrs. Annie Hope Jones of Carnarvon, J. C. Hughes and Tom Evans. The chief choral competition was between the Oakland and San Francisco Welsh Choirs, and the test piece was "Y

Blodeuyn Olaf" ("The Last Rose"). The Oakland Choir, conducted by W. Solomon Jones, was declared the winner. Richard J. Hughes directed the San Francisco Choir.

The committee: Robert Davies (chairman), H. J. Lloyd (secretary), R. J. Hughes, David Hughes. H. T. Roberts, J. H. Jones.

CYMRODORION SOCIETY

The Cymrodorion Society of California was organized in 1897. The society meets monthly and celebrates St. David's day yearly in a befitting manner.

Its object is to cultivate music, literature and goodfellowship. Previous to the great fire possibly the outstanding celebrations were those held at Odd Fellows' Hall and Pioneer Hall on Fourth street.

WELSH INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

Strange to relate, the principal scenes of Welsh activities in California are now deserted. There were three industries—namely, coal mining at Nortonville and Somersville, in Contra Costa county; gold mining at North San Juan and Camptonville and the granite quarries at Penryn, in Placer county.

A young man named Handel Thomas and his 84-year-old Welsh mother are all that are left in the scenes of California's thriving coal mining centers of half a century ago. Here in these haunts of the past this aged woman and her son have watched the mouldering ruins disappear and bade good-by to the hundreds of her kin who had come to the mines from Wales and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Thomas came from Wales in 1869 with her husband. He worked in the mines until his death, and when the son was old enough he took the place of his father shortly before the mines were closed.

WELSH OF SOMERSVILLE AND NORTONVILLE

A decade after the discovery of gold, outcroppings of coal were found at the base of Mount Diablo. The veins were named the Black Diamond and Cumberland, and this district was named Nortonville, after the owner, Noah Norton.

Over a hill, half a mile away, was discovered another vein, named Somersville. These twin coal cities rapidly grew to be communities of several thousand population, and it

is believed that nearly a thousand Welsh people lived here. When the mines were being worked to capacity 1000 tons of coal was taken out daily. W. N. Jones of Martinez tells of receiving $3.75 per ton for coal delivered in Oakland and Berkeley in those days. In 1890 these mines became exhausted and work completely stopped, and today all that remains are a few ruins and a Welsh mother and her son.,

MORGAN AND WATKIN MORGAN

Morgan Morgan was superintendent and his brother, Watkin Morgan, assistant superintendent at the Nortonville mines. There was a Welsh church at Nortonville and another at Somersville. The church at Nortonville was a strong organization for several years. When the exodus came after the closing of the mines the building was moved to Cornwall, now known as Pittsburg. It was used as an English church until recently, when a new building was erected.

The officating ministers at Somersville and Nortonville were Revs. J. Powell, Parry and Aaron Williams. An Eisteddfod was held an-

nually and there was much rivalry between the choirs of the two places.

CHORAL CONTESTS

William Thomas led the Somersville choir to victory, the test piece being "O Father Whose Almighty Power." Thomas James conducted the children's choir in the singing of "We Shall Meet Them at the Fountain." At an explosion in the mine a few days later Thomas James was killed and the children sang the test piece at his funeral. Dan Morgan and William Walters also conducted choirs. Morgan Morgan took an active interest in the Welsh church and the Eisteddfod. The choir of forty voices was sent to San Francisco to sing at St. David's day celebration. The choir remained four days and the traveling and hotel expenses were all paid by the Welsh superintendent.

PENRYN GRANITE QUARRY

Penryn, in Placer county, as its name implies, had a Welsh origin. It was here that Griffith Griffiths opened a granite quarry, where several Welshmen were employed. For

twenty years it was the biggest industry of its kind in the State.

NATIVE OF LLANLLYFNI

Griffith Griffiths was born at Ty Gwyn, Llanllyfni, and moved to Bethesda with his parents. He served his apprenticeship as a granite cutter at Quincy, Mass. He came to California and started a granite quarry at Folsom. When the Southern Pacific Railroad was built Griffith Griffiths moved to a more profitable quarry north of Sacramento and called the place Penryn, now a well-known fruit raising center. He employed many Welshmen at the quarry, among whom were William Lewis, David G. Hughes, Hugh J. Lloyd, Richard Owen, D. R. Owens, H. J. Hughes, R. J. Hughes, D. R. Griffith, Owen R. Owen and Richard Owen. H. J. Lloyd and David R. Owens in later years conducted monumental works in San Francisco and San Mateo counties. The Penryn quarry was abandoned on the death of Griffith Griffiths and the surrounding property was cultivated into fine fruit

orchards by his nephews, Thomas and David Griffiths.

EXETER GRANITE QUARRY

A granite quarry was established near Exeter, Tulare county, by David R. Griffith (Granvillefab), David G. Hughes (Llanllyfni) and Richard Owen (Anglesey), where many Welshmen were employed. The company leased 640 acres of land and incorporated under the name of Rocky Point Granite Works. It supplied granite to many public buildings in the State and for monumental purposes. It was Granvillefab who planted the first orange and lemon trees in this district.

CROCKETT AND INDEPENDENCE FOUNDED BY WELSHMAN

Thomas Edwards, who laid out the towns of Independence and Crockett, was born at Merthyr Tydvil, April 5, 1812. Mary Edwards, his wife, was born at Llanbrynmair, North Wales, July 20, 1819. They came across the plains by mule teams via Fort Hall and Lassen's cutoff. Starting from Council Bluff May, 1850, they arrived in California September, 1850.

They located first at Green Springs, Tuolumne county, where they conducted a hotel, which they rented for $500 a month. This was on the main road of travel between Stockton and Sonora. In 1862 Thomas Edwards sold out the hotel and went into the cattle business. In 1863 he moved his stock to the Owens river country, where he laid out the town of Independence on his farm, which is the present county seat of Inyo county. He moved to Contra Costa county January, 1867, and bought 1800 acres of land from Judge Crockett, on which he laid out the town of Crockett in 1881, which contains the largest sugar mill in the world. His family consisted of eight children, of whom Thomas Edwards Jr. and David Edwards alone survive. The company which crossed the plains in 1850 consisted of forty men and two women, of which Mrs. Mary Edwards was one; with ten wagons.

MARIPOSA COUNTY

The records of Mariposa county show that Welsh gold miners settled there in the early days. Owens Creek was named after Richard

Owens. Yosemite Indians residing in the county evidently took the names of these miners, such as Bill Lewis, Tom Jones and Ted Hughes.

HARBIN SPRINGS

Richard Williams, who made Harbin Springs one of the leading health and pleasure resorts in the State, was born at Aber, Carnarvonshire, January 23, 1834. He left his native land at the age of 12 and came to California in 1851. He conducted a hotel and brewery at Camptonville. In 1867 he purchased the springs in Lake county from James Harbin, who had bought them from the Indians. At that time there was only a small cabin on the place. Richard Williams graded the hills, built substantial buildings and improved the grounds in an artistic manner, and succeeded in making Harbin Springs famous all over the country. He was a man of executive ability, prompt, energetic and liberal-hearted, and succeeded in whatever he undertook. He was married to Miss Mary Jones, a native of Carnarvonshire, at Sacramento in 1859. Their children were William Prichard Williams, Margaret

and Mary Ann Williams. Mrs. J. A. Hays of Calistoga is the only surviving member of the family.

WELSH SAILING SHIP RECORD

Several Welsh sailing ships and hundreds of Welsh captains and sailors visited San Francisco during the years when grain and barley were extensively grown in the State. The ship Merioneth, Captain Thomas of Carnarvon, made the voyage from Swansea to San Francisco in ninety days, a record which has never been equaled.

PIONEER IN CALIFORNIA WOOD NOVELTIES

George F. Atkinson came to Connecticut with his parents in 1869 He established the California wood novelty industry, in which he was the originator, at San Francisco in 1873. He was married to Miss Sarah Rosser, Cowbridge, South Wales, in 1875. Mr. Atkinson exhibited his novelties at the Centennial Exposition (New Orleans), and expositions at Louisville, Ky.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago and St. Louis, at all of which he was awarded medals and diplomas. The demand for the novelties, especially the big tree

curios, were greater than the supply. Mr. Atkinson is naturally a great admirer of the monarchs of the forest, and has spoken of them on many platforms in prose and verse.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF WELSH CALIFORNIANS

A prominent place in the annals of Welsh history of the State should be recorded to Evan Watts. From the inception of the Welsh church in San Francisco in 1853 until he passed away the year of the great fire—a period of fifty-three years—he tenaciously clung to the "Achos Goreu," and were it not for his faithfulness it is doubtful if the Welsh church would have survived. Tal. o Eifion's englynion to Evan Watts on the occasion of the presentation of gold spectacles by his many friends in 1903 cover his fine traits:

Evan Watts, gwr cyfiawn yw,—o linach
Haelionus, diledryw;
Dyn glan—yr addfwyna'n fyw;
Twr i'w Waredwr ydyw.

Llety da, ei dy dedwydd—yw i weis
Ei rasusol Arglwydd,
A'i sel yn ei eglwysig swydd
A'i rediad sy'n ddiwaradwydd.

By trade Mr. Watts was a

builder. It was he who built the Cambrian hall for the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society, of which he was a life member. It was a model of architectural beauty and simplicity. Mr. Watts was employed as builder by several wealthy citizens of the city and his word was considered by all who had dealings with him as his bond. He lived a long and useful life and was gathered like a shock of corn, with a full measure of kindly deeds. Christian faith and love for his Savior and his God.

EMINENT EDITOR

Samuel Williams, for many years managing editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, was a native of Aberdaron, North Wales, and came across the Atlantic when a boy with his parents. They settled at Remsen, N. Y., where Samuel went to school. Later he was apprenticed as a printer at the Herald office, Utica. George E. Roberts, who became United States Mint Director, was a fellow apprentice. Williams and Roberts afterward entered Williams College, from where they graduated with honors. Samuel Williams was sent by the Utica Herald to the Mediterranean and Egypt and wrote a series of letters, which were later published in book form. On his return he was employed on the New York Tribune by Horace Greeley. Williams' handwriting was said to be

as bad as Greeley's. It is said that sometimes he could not decipher his own copy. Taliesin Evans was often called upon to solve it, and says it was an awful scrawl. He was a man of wonderful mentality and finely educated, a master of German and French and regarded as one of the best book reviewers in the country. He was an able platform speaker and frequently addressed the professors of the University of California and graduates of Harvard. He took a keen interest in Welsh affairs and was president of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society all through his lifetime. He was carried off by cerebrial paralysis, aged about 73 years.

NOTED ASSAYER

Thomas Price, M. D., born at Brecon, Wales, in 1835, was the most noted of California's chemists and geologists. He left Wales in 1862 and came direct to San Francisco. He was professor of chemistry and toxicology at the old Toland Medical College and afterward with Dr. Lane and Dr. Gibbons organized the Medical College of the Pacific, which later became the Cooper Medical College.

His opinion being so much in demand by mining and manufacturing companies, he gave up teaching and lecturing and engaged in business as a consulting chemist and metallurgist. As a consulting geologist of extraordinary ability he was known all over the United States

and Mexico. He was consulting chemist to the leading mines and powder companies in California.

EXPERT ANALYST

He was probably better known to the public as an expert witness in prominent murder and poisoning cases. In 1864 the storehouse of the Wells Fargo Express Company was destroyed by an explosion. For days the matter was a mystery until Professor Price found the cause of the explosion to be nitroglycerin, a little known explosive at that time. He became famous in a day when the Fire Department was at its wits end to put out a fire on the steamer Elmbank without sinking her, which had come from Japan with a cargo of sulphur. He put the fire out by a very simple method and saved the vessel.

Professor Price's love for Wales and the Welsh was unbounded. He started many a Welshman on a successful career. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to hear of the advancement of Welsh education and the progress of of his people everywhere. Professor Price was a fellow student of Sir Alfred Thomas and Sir John Williams, the eminent physician.

When Professor Price visited Wales he met his college friend, Sir John Williams, who related to him how he missed becoming a preacher. In delivering his initial

sermon, which was a labored effort, he noticed a comely girl in the congregation casting pitiful glances at him. Appreciating her sympathy he deliberately winked at her. His father, Rev. D. Williams, Blaenllynant, realizing that he was not cut out for the ministry, sent him to Glasgow. One day Sir William Thompson, afterward Lord Kelvin, asked the class who they considered its best scholar. The students placed Williams second, at which Sir William sarcastically remarked that they did not know a genius when he was among them. The large Red Dragon flag used at Welsh functions at San Francisco was presented to Professor Price by Sir Alfred Thomas, another collegiate friend.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF JEREMIAH WATTS

Jeremiah Watts, who passed away in San Francisco on the threshold of his ninetieth birthday, was one of the best loved Welshmen in California. He came to the Golden State in 1850, when 23 years old, via the Isthmus of Panama. "His strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure." Throughout his long life he followed a high ideal—a strict adherence to truth and politeness. Like his brothers, Evan and Ebenezer Watts, he was a native of Blaenanerch, South Wales. He en-

gaged in gold mining near Camptonville for about fifty years, became the sole owner of Snowden Hill mine and worshipful master of the Gravel Range Lodge of Masons. His experiences would make an interesting volume if they could be recalled.

LOST IN THE SNOW

On one occasion he lost his way in the deep snow that enveloped the whole country. In the winter snow in this district covers the ground from five to twelve feet in depth, with drift in some places thirty feet deep. All through the dark night he strove in vain to reach his cabin and when dawn broke he found that he had been walking in a circle all through the night. He followed the banks of the Yuba river and at last came to a Chinese camp. Naturally the Chinese were afraid of the early morning visitor, but one of their number, whom the miner had befriended, recognized "Jerry Vatts," invited him to the cabin and gave the Welshman a good breakfast, made a bed for him and after a few hours' rest, sent him on his way rejoicing.

On one occasion, approaching Snowdon Hill, coming around a bend in the trail Jerry Watts was confronted by a huge bear and her cubs. The miner carried a rifle, but the thought occurred to him that if he fixed his eyes steadily on bruin he would not be molested.

So he backed away to safety. In telling the story in his happy way Jeremiah Watts said he was in no position to argue the case with the bear, and deemed it best to let it have its own way.

The San Juan Press of January 24, 1863, gives an account of a daring highway robbery in which Jeremiah Watts was the victim. In a lonely spot near Camptonville two robbers held him up at the point of their guns and rifled his pockets of a gold specimen worth $120. Mr. Watts learned that the bandits were waiting for Richard Williams, the brewer, but on being released he ran to North San Juan, warned Williams and notified the Sheriff. The bandits escaped.

"FEL PERERIN WRTHO'I HUN"

"As a relic of the Welsh pioneers," said Jeremiah Watts in his later years, "I am almost all alone. The Welsh were very numerous in the mountains in early days from the Siskiyous in the North to Mariposa in the South. Of the many hundreds that I used to know, few have returned back to their native country; others have gone back to the Atlantic States, but the large majority of them are moldering in their graves on the slopes of the Sierras, and all that are left now I can count on the fingers of my left hand, and that makes me sad, feeling like the old prophet who said. 'Myself only is left.'

"I am proud to say as a Welsh-

man, that the Welsh pioneers have done more, according to their number, than any other class of people to develop the mines of California. In early days when I went to the mines the people were under the impression that the mines would be worked out in a few years, and that the shallow gulches would put an end to mining, but after those were worked out, the Welsh miners being practical drifters, ran tunnels into the mountains and proved to the world that the gold mines of California were almost inexhaustible."

Ebenezer Watts accompanied his younger brother, Evan Watts, to San Francisco in 1850. He was also a builder and a pious man. His name appears as one of the organizers of the Welsh church in 1853. He contemplated purchasing the corner on which The Chronicle building is now located, but, owing to a flaw in the title, he neglected to buy the property. He died in 1866.

OBEDOG

Hugh J. Owen (Obedog), born in 1846 on a farm in Anglesey, from which he took his bardie title, was one of our most natural poets. The influence of Ceiriog, whom he knew as a young man in Manchester, is seen in the sweet and graceful poetry which he wrote in the Golden West.

John Rhys (later the eminent scholar, Sir John Rhys) was his

schoolmaster, and it was on his advice that Obedog sent his initial poetical effort to "Cronicl Bach," and to the boy's delight it was printed. Hugh J. Owen came to California in 1867, and became secretary to Professor Thomas Price. In later years he started in business as a coal merchant. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and served as master and secretary of Excelsior Lodge with sacred fidelity. A few years before his death he collected his poetical compositions, and with a limited assortment of type and a 5x8-in. press, a Christmas gift to his son, he printed and presented to his friends a neatly printed 120-page volume of his poems. For a man who had not learned the rudiments of the art of printing it was a remarkable task. For twelve months he whiled away an hour or two every morning in setting and printing a page of his poetry. A copy of the book has been placed in the library of the University College of Wales. The following is from "The last page" in the book, and the last Welsh verse written by Obedog:

Bydd dalen olaf bywyd
  Cyn hir yn cael ei throi;
A'r ysbryd byw, anfarwol
  O'r babell bridd yn ffoi;
Bydd llyfr o'n gweithrediadau
  Yn aros ar ein hol;
Ac wrth ein gwaith ein bernir—
  A fuom ddoeth neu ffol?

TAL. O EIFION

Taliesin Evans (Tal. o Eifion) landed in San Francisco in 1869—a total stranger in a strange land—with $6 in his pocket as the result of seven years' hard labor as a Cariboo miner, British Columbia. Through Samuel Williams he became a contributor to the Bulletin and to the Overland Magazine, then edited by Bret Harte. He was appointed city editor of the Bulletin and succeeded Samuel Williams as managing editor at the time of the latter's death. He was a member of the Oakland City Council. Subsequently he became editorial writer on the San Francisco Chronicle. Although born at Manchester in 1843, Tal. o Eifion is Welsh to the core and is possibly the best authority on Welsh versification in America. He has written many Welsh and English lyrics. His favorite composition is Fair Wales, which has been set to music by David E. Roberts (Dafydd Bach):

FAIR WALES

Sweet poesy and song,
  Preserve in tender tales
The glories that belong
  To thee, Fair Wales.

The rolls of history,
  Whose record never pales,
Displayeth brilliantly
  Thy fame, Fair Wales.

The waves that lave thy shore,
  The winds that kiss thy dales,

Repeat for evermore
  Thy praise, Fair Wales.

And when the belfried spire
  Each Sabbath morning hails,
Thy virtues all admire,
  Fair Wales, Fair Wales.

And rill and mead and mere,
  Thy verdant hills and vales.
Proclaim in accents clear
  Thy beauties, Wales.

Thy sons, where'er they be;
  Thy maids, while life prevails,
Unite to render thee
  Their love, Fair Wales.

Tal. was an adapt pupil of Cyhelyn on the cynghaneddion, and it was while digging for gold near Lightning Creek, Cariboo, where his claim was located, that he made his initial poetry, written on paper boxes, boards, trees and cabin doors owing to the scarcity of paper. Cyhelyn was so elated that he forwarded Talhaiarn in Wales the young poet's compositions. The following are excerpts from Tal. o Eifion's poetry composed at Cariboo:

YR AURGLODDIWR CYMREIG

Gadewais hen Gymru fynyddig, fy ngwlad,
A chefnais ar fwthyn gwyngalchog fy nhad,
Er wylo'm hanwyliaid ac ymbil yn daer
Mi grwydrais y ddaear am aur.

Aur! Aur!
Chwilio wyf am aur!
O forau hyd hwyr mae'm llafur yn llwyr
Yn chwilio, yn cloddio am aur!

Does un dyn yn rhyddach na myfi, ond O!
Aberthwn fy rhyddid am weled fy mro,
A'r aurglawdd a'i olud newidiwn heb gwyn
Am greigiau llwm Gwalia wen fwyn.

Aur! Aur!
Chwilio wyf am aur!
O forau hyd hwyr mae'm llafur yn llwyr
Yn chwilio, yn cloddio am aur!

GWLAD FECHAN CYMRU

Does unman o'r ddaear a gerir gen i
Fel gwlad fechan Cymru, er lleied yw hi,
A phobman lle'r elwyf am olud a bri,
Fy meddwl, fel cwmpawd, dry'n ol ati hi.

Cariboo, Ionawr, 1864.

NADOLIG YN CARIBOO.

Anghofiwn yr aur am un diwrnod,
Cydyfwn o gwpan mwynhad,
Bwytawn ddanteithion y meddwl
A chanwn alawon ein gwlad;
Anghofiwn y byd a'u helbulon,
Aed gofal i ganiyn y gwynt,
A threuliwn y dydd wrth fodd calon
Fel byddem yr hen amser gynt.

Read at Welsh Hall, 1867.

GWEDDI HEN GRISTION

(Cyflwynedig i'm taid)

O dan wen a gwg y byd
Cefais Di yr un o hyd:
Buost gymorth hawdd dy gael,
Mewn trugaredd, neb mor hael!
Os amheuon ddont i'm bron,
Gan fy nhaflu o don i don,
Llais dy addewidion rhydd
Sy'n cryfhau fy egwan ffydd;
Deued angau pan y del
Ar fy oes i roddi sel,
I'th ewyllys Di yn awr
Parod ydwyf, Iesu mawr.

Medi, 1865, Cariboo.

ENGLYN I'R HEDYDD.

Awenydd per yr hinon—yw'r hedydd
Cariadus, llongalon;
Eos y dydd, maws ei don—
Rhi y man adar mwynion.

Ebrill, 1868.

Tal. o Eifion's first printed composition, entitled "Angau Crist," appeared in Cronicl Bach, J. R. editor, in 1872. His later compositions include awdlau and pryddestau on "Dafydd a Goliath," "Olwen, Blodeuyn y Traeth," "Llais Hiraeth," "Y Crewr a'i Waith," etc.

WILLIAM AP REES

William ap Rees, a native of Festiniog, Wales, came to California in 1851. He conducted a grocery store at Camptonville and was interested in mining property as well. He was one of the owners of what is now known as the Great

Eastern Placer Claim. This claim and the one adjoining it, known as the Nevada Placer Claim, are located on Willow Creek about four miles from Camptonville. Both claims were owned exclusively by Welshmen and at one time there were 25 or 30 Welsh miners working there.

Ap Rees died in New York February 24, 1916, in the 89th year of his active life. He established the dyeing and cleaning works of Rees & Rees, which employed hundreds of employes at its twenty-five stores. Ap Rees was the son of Rev. Edward Rees and emigrated with his family in 1842. Ap Rees was 23 years of age when he came to California, walking across the isthmus of Panama. He returned to New York in 1858 and married Maria Roberts, Collinsville, N. Y. Ap Rees served as an elder of the Thirteenth-street Welsh Church for over forty years, as Sunday-school teacher for thirty years and as trustee for twenty-five years.

JOHN T. MORGAN

When John T. Morgan died recently at Nevada City all business was suspended during the obsequies. Mr. Morgan came to California in 1852, first locating in Placerville, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing. Later he engaged in the same business in the San Juan ridge section, continuing at the forge until 1871, when he was

elected to a county office. On retiring from office he organized the Citizens' Bank, continuing as president and director until his death. He was a native of South Wales, and 87 years of age. He fully typified the spirit of the grand men who came here in the days of gold. He was possessed of a bright mind and a keen intellect, but his business instincts never overpowered his love for his fellow men.

"MERTHYR CYNTAF CHWAREL Y CAE"

Robert T. Roberts, or "Bob T.," as he was known to his Welsh friends, held a responsible position at the United States Mint for a quarter of a century. He was born at Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, and as he was one of the leading men who organized the slate quarrymen's union was discharged and became known as the "First Martyr of the Bethesda Quarry."

NATHANIEL L. JEHU

Nathaniel L. Jehu, one of the organizers of the Welsh Church in 1853, was a detective in the Police Department and highly esteemed. He had the distinction of wearing star No. 2, and was appointed by Mayor Stone. As a detective he ferreted many a criminal out of his lair. He took pleasure in being of service to his fellow men. N. L. Jehu was born at Llanfaircaereinion, Montgomeryshire, Jan. 1, 1825.

His father built the first grist mill

at Racine, Wis. N. L. Jehu came to Wisconsin in 1846 and in 1850 sailed for California via Panama.

Owen Pierce, one of the leading members of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society, held a responsible position at the U. S. Mint. Mr. Pierce reared a large family. Grace Pierce, a daughter, for years was a leading actress at the old California and other theaters.

"WELSH CONSUL"

W. A. Jones (Bryn Caws) was known as the Welsh Consul. He held a responsible position at the Custom House, and with Professor Price, helped many Welshmen to secure positions in the city. He was born at Bryncaws, Ystradgynlais, in 1830, emigrated to America in 1851. He came West to Nevada and in 1862 was appointed under sheriff for that State. For his bravery he was appointed by Senator Sergent, Captain of the Watch at the S. F. Custom House. Afterward he was keeper of the vault at the U. S. Mint, and later entered a manufacturing firm. He died June 25,1905.

ATTORNEY POWELL

Howell A. Powell, one of the leading law practitioners of the State, came with his parents from Glamorganshire while in his teens. Jeremiah Watts took him by the hand to school. In 1896 he served as a McKinley elector and enjoyed the influence of a large practice,

embracing important civil and probate cases. He served as attorney for the City of Oakland in the water front litigation with the S. P. railroad, receiving recognition for the able manner in which the case was handled. He was a member of all the leading clubs in San Francisco.

Simon L. Jones, a successful merchant of the early days, a native of Pont y Fuwch, Wales, was liberal hearted and highly respected. He held the post of treasurer to the Cambrian Mutual Aid for many years. Professor George T. Evans, organist and conductor of orchestra in the leading theaters, was always ready to be of service to his own people.

Gomer Evans, a poet, who held sway at Welsh functions, was an ardent Welshman, spoke six languages, and a perfect gentleman.

PIONEER IRON WORKERS

Rees Llywelyn founded one of the first iron foundries in San Francisco. His brother, David Llywelyn, was superintendent of the works. At the invitation of Rees Llywelyn his two nephews came here from Wales, and it was the kind-hearted uncle who started them, the Llywelyn brothers, on their successful career in Los Angeles.

Thomas H. Williams, a well-known pattern maker in San Francisco for 40 years, was born at Birchgrove, near Clydach, March 10, 1853. He

came to America when he was 18. The Williams family was among the first residents on Bernal Heights. Mr. Williams died April 19, 1922.

Edward T. Jones, for many years foreman at the Risdon Iron Works and Mare Island Navy Yard, was born of Welsh parents at Wellington, Shropshire. He ran away from home when a boy, but never forgot his widowed mother.

A WELSH HERO

David Raymond was born near Fishguard, Wales, and went to school with Captain David Davies of the U. S. lighthouse service. David Raymond was 37 years in the employ of the Pacific Mail.

Quartermaster Raymond was one of the heroes in the wreck of the steamer Central America, which foundered off the Cuban coast in 1857. He took charge of the boats that carried the women and children, making the passage back and forth between the ships in safety through a raging sea. He was honored with a silver medal for his services, which is on exhibition in the Pioneer Room of the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum. The Independent Lodge, F. and A. M., New York, also sent him a testimonial in appreciation of his heroic work.

The Central America was bound for New York from California and had 750 passengers aboard, most of them returning to their old homes with the fruits of their

labor as gold hunters. The vessel also carried $2,000,000 in gold, all of which went down with her. Two young brothers named Horn had ninety pounds of gold dust in a carpet sack, and the last seen of them was on the deck of the ship as she was going down, each hanging on to a handle of the carpet bag. The decks were strewn with gold dust.

SADRACH DAVIES

Sadrach Davies, who died in his ninetieth year, in the early days was a friend of James Flood, the Bonanza King. While working in the gold region his brother was taken sick and expressed a desire to be taken to San Francisco. The Welsh gold miner died on the way, far from human habitation. Sadrach Davies, being a carpenter, made a coffin, read a chapter from his Welsh Bible, prayed and interred the remains. He placed a wooden cross over the lonely grave, returning later to place thereon a granite headstone.

JOHN RICHARD JONES

John Richard Jones was born at Neath, Glamorganshire, October 28, 1838, and for years was engaged in business at Morristown. He was a member of the Libanus Choir and of the famous Ceiriog Choir that won at Crystal Palace, London. "J. R." was also a member of the Glamorganshire Volunteers and a remarkable shot. He competed at Wimbledon for a number of years

and won several prizes in international contests. After coming to San Francisco he became connected with the Professor Thomas Price assay office. J. R. Jones possessed a deep resonant voice and was a member of the Masonic Quartet for a quarter of a century. At the St. David's day celebrations at Platt's Hall, it was John R. Jones who invariably sang " "Hen Wlad fy Nhadau." He was a member of Mission Lodge, F. and A. M., Scottish Rite and Golden Gate Commandery. He died August 4, 1919, aged 81 years.

ZACCHEUS FLOYD

Zaccheus Floyd was born at Llanarmon yn Ial, near Mold, July 19, 1838, and came to New York in 1858, where he was employed four years with the Manhattan Gas Co. He proceeded to California in 1862 to work with the San Francisco Gas Co. For 48 years he was superintendent of the meter, service and street mains department. On December 25, 1898, the employes presented him with a gold watch and chain, on which was inscribed: "Presented to Z. Lloyd in testimony of esteem by employes of S. F. Gas Light Co." Mr. Floyd raised eight sons and a daughter in San Francisco and was a member of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society. Captain John Floyd, superintendent of the Westminster lead mines, near Mold, was his father.

OWEN T. OWENS

Owen T. Owens, a trustee of the Welsh Church during its erection on Fourteenth street, was a native of Festiniog. His parents moved to Carnarvon, and from there they brought their six-year-old son to America, and settled in Dodgeville, Wis. After the death of his father and mother O. T. Owens came to Central City, Colorado, where he worked in the smelting works as a blacksmith. In 1877 he traveled to California and operated a smithy at Birds Landing. In 1881 he entered the employ of Baker & Hamilton and traveled throughout the State for the firm for twenty years. Mr. Owens also conducted a large ranch at Altamont. He was an thusiastic Welshman, widely known and highly respected. He passed away July 13, 1908, aged 60 years.

EVAN DAVIES

Evan Davies, who died at his home in San Anselmo November 10, 1922, aged 76 years 9 months and 8 days, was born on a farm near Llandudno. He came to America in 1871 and worked as a plasterer in various Eastern cities. In 1875 he came to San Francisco and became an employing plasterer. He was an enthusiastic Welshman and no Cymric plasterer ever applied to him in vain for work. He esteemed it a pleasure to help in any Welsh cause, and always ready with heart and hand to boost any good

movement. His last request was that the place of his birth be placed on his tombstone. The Welsh plasterers in his employ in a spirit of mirth one day sent a visiting Eastern plasterer to their employer to apply for work as an Irishman. Mr. Davies, however, readily detected his Welsh accent and told him to go to work. On his refusal Mr. Davies was about to eject him from the building when the Welsh lads came to his rescue. Golden Gate Lodge of Plasterers, in passing a vote of condolence with the family, expressed love and respect for his sterling qualities.

THOMAS ROWLANDS

Thomas Rowlands of Rhosybol, Anglesey, who was the boyhood companion of Obedog in the pilgrimage to the Golden West in 1867, conducted a smithy on the water front for many years. All the Welsh ships in port that needed repairs, and there were scores of them in the good old days, were repaired by the "Gofaint o Sir Fon." He occupied the chair of worshipful master of Crockett Lodge, F. and A. M., for two terms with distinction. In 1905 he visited Wales after an absence of forty years, and was made the subject of ten amusing penillion by Obedog, from which the following are excerpts:

Mae Tom yn myn'd i Gymru—
  Gwlad pladur, gwydd ac og—
Ar ol bod ddeugain mlynedd
  Heb glywed can y gog,—

Yn myn'd i gael cwpanaid
  O de ac ysgwyd llaw
A modryb Catrin Gruffydd,
  A William Jones, Ty Draw.

Mae Tom yn myn'd i Gymru
  I wel'd y maesydd gwyrdd
O "rwdins," "maip" a "thatws,"
  Filldiroedd ger y ffyrdd:
I wel'd y defaid dofion
  A'r wyn ar fryn a dol,
Ac ofnwn yn ein calon
  Na ddaw ef byth yn ol!

Daw Tom yn ol o Gymru
  Yn uchel, glir ei glod
Am dalaeth California
  Nad oes ei bath yn bod;
Edmygu ei rhagoriaeth
  Ar unrhyw ran o'r byd,
Bydd Tom yn foddlawn bellach
  'Fan yma'i fyw o hyd.

THOMAS JOHN THOMAS

Thomas John Thomas was born in the village of Llangaffo, Anglesey, about twelve miles from Holyhead, November 21, 1836. He learned the carpenter and cabinet maker trades at his native village. At the age of 18 years he made a voyage to India, after which he emigrated to America in 1859 and settled in Wisconsin. He married Elizabeth Hughes of Holyhead at Mineral Point, Wis., in 1860. Some time later, he moved to Chicago, where he engaged in house building and contracting. In 1875 he came to San Francisco. His wife, Elizabeth, died very shortly after his arrival in San Francisco, leaving four children—William H.,

Hugh, John and David. In 1876 he was employed by the Market Street Railway Company to make models and patterns for the proposed cable roads and equipment which were to supersede the horse car lines. Upon the beginning of the construction of the roads he was appointed superintendent of construction, and supervised the building of all the principal roads and branches, such as Market street, Valencia, Haight, McAllister and Hayes streets. Upon the completion of this work he was called to Kansas City, Mo., in 1886 to construct a system of cable roads. In 1888 he returned to San Francisco to take charge of the construction of the Omnibus lines and the Hyde-street line. He was in the employ of the Market-street Company at the time of his death in 1904. Thomas invented or designed many of the devices which are in use on cable roads and was regarded as an authority on cable road construction. In 1876 Thomas married Grace Hughes, also of Holyhead, who died in 1887, leaving three children—Thomas J., Richard and Margaret. In 1888 he married Mrs. Mary Eakins, who bore him a son, John T. Thomas. Of his children now surviving, Hugh Thomas is a shop foreman for the Market Street Railway; David and Richard are office building superintendents, Thomas J. is an office building engineer, and John T. is in the shipping and ex-

port business in Oakland. Margaret is now Mrs. J. C. James of New York city.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS

John W. Williams, for 27 years superintendent of brick construction for the Market-street Railway, was born at Portdinorwic September 24, 1844. He came to Chicago in 1866 and San Francisco in 1871. His jovial disposition made him popular in all circles. In 1897 he visited Wales. Mr. Williams was a member of Pacific Lodge, F. and A. M., California Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Islam Temple, Mystic Shrine. He died December 18, 1915.

HENRY T. JONES

Inspector Henry T. Jones, for thirty-seven years an employe of the Market-street Railway Company, is a native of Bethesda. He arrived in San Francisco in 1884, In 1886 he returned to Wales, where he was married. Returning to San Francisco in 1887 he went to work as conductor on the Sutter-street line; and later as conductor instructor and starter. Since 1905 Mr. Jones has been employed as inspector for the company.

REES P. DANIELS

Attorney Rees P. Daniels was born at Merthyr Tydvil in 1848. He received the degree of bachelor of laws from the Columbian University in 1885 and the following year his master of laws degree from George-

town University. He practiced law in Alaska and Seattle, and from 1903 until 1921 in San Francisco. Mr. Daniels served as president of the Cymrodorion Society. When 17 years old at the outbreak of the Civil War he ran away from home and enlisted and served three years in the Union Army.

ROBERT DAVIES

Robert Davies, for twenty-five years a well-known figure in Welsh activities, was born at Dinorwic. Carnarvonshire, and his delight was in being of service to his fellow-man. Mr. Davies had the remarkable faculty of memorizing Biblical verses and Welsh hymns; there was hardly a verse or a hymn which he could not recite if given the context. He succeeded Bryncaws in the pseudo title of San Francisco Welsh Consul.

DESCENDANTS OF W. SALISBURY

Thomas Salisbury Williams, who served as State Harbor Commissioner, is one of the descendants of Salisbury, the first translator of the New Testament into Welsh. There are two brothers, namely Arthur Williams and Edward Williams, and two sisters. The father was Thomas Salisbury, born in Denbigh in 1824. His parents died when he was a child and the young boy was raised by a Williams family and honored them by changing his name to Williams. He left for New York in 1859 and resided

there for twenty years and came to San Francisco in 1879. Thomas Williams was highly respected among San Francisco merchants; his every action showed his distinguished rearing. He passed away July 6, 1901.

HEN GENHADON HEDD

Rev. George Edwin Davies was born of Welsh parents in London March 7, 1824 and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1828. In 1849 he was first officer of a ship sailing to California. He began to preach in San Francisco among the seamen in 1856 and became pastor of the Mariners Church. Rev. George Davies organized San Pablo and other churches and was pastor at San Pablo, Redwood City and San Francisco mission churches. He had much Welsh fire and magnetism in his preaching. Dr. Kalloch preached a memorial sermon to the Welsh missionary.

Rev. Morgan A. Ellis was born at Melin-y-coed, near Machynlleth, Sept. 19, 1832. When teaching school in 1848 he was summarily discharged as follows: "Morgan Ellis: Having been informed of your attendance at the Dissenting Chapels I dismiss you from the school at Llanfachreth, which you will break up Saturday next and lock both the door and gate. R. Williams Vaughan, Rug." He arrived at New York in 1853, entered the ministry and was pastor at Hoyde Park, Pa., St. Louis and

Denver before he came to San Francisco. Rev. Morgan Ellis was editor of the Cyfaill, Baner America and Drych.

"THEY THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS"

Captain John T. Jones, commodore of the Southern Pacific ferry steamers plying between San Francisco and Oakland, comes from the well-known seafaring stock of Jones y Deifar (the diver). The home of the family was in Hirael, on the Menai Straits, from where the captain takes his American Gorsedd name of "Hogyn o Hirael." He first "went down to the sea" in his father's schooner Priscilla (Captain Thomas Jones), when a small boy. The Priscilla showed her stern to many a schooner while carrying slates from Port Penrhyn. His first deep-water adventure was on the British ship Remington, which he left in Australia. From the Antipodes he shipped to San Francisco on the American ship Dexter. He made San Francisco his home port and for years sailed from the Arctic to Panama before starting on his long and successful career with the Southern Pacific. Fifteen years ago he was sent by the company to inspect the Eastern ferry boat system. Captain Jones organized the Golden Gate Harbor, American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam

Vessels, served as secretary and president for several years, and represented the society at Washington, D. C. As a token of appreciation Captain Jones was presented by the Harbor with a silver tea service. Captan Jones is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Oakland Welsh Church.

"If you want to cross the bay in safety travel with Captain Jones" is a trite but true saying. He has carried millions of passengers in all kinds of weather without an untoward incident.

RECALLS BOYHOOD DAYS

Captain Jones went to Capel Sentars Sunday School at Hirael, but like all boys he changed his coat when a tea party or cheap trip was contemplated in another Hirael church. He tells a story of old Thomas Bywater, who was hard of hearing, questioning the school on Daniel. "Who was Daniel?" asked Bywater in Welsh. "The son of Thomas Jones, Talybont," answered one of the Pickle Herring family. Daniel Jones was one of the class. "Now altogether," said the old man, who had not heard the answer, and with an united shout came "Mab (son of) Thomas Jones. Talybont!" The deaf old teacher reached for his cane and the boys fled for their lives.

Captain William Hughes, a native of Swansea, was in his day one of

the best known navigators on the Southern Pacific ferry system.

Captain D. ap Davies was for a number of years in charge of the United States lightships on this Coast. He was the father of Miss Phoebe Davies, the well known actress.

CAPTAIN JOHN HUGHES

Captain John Hughes, a native of Bangor, Wales, was in the employ of the Northwestern Pacific for over sixteen years, and was highly respected. He died suddenly on board the steamer James J. Donohue, May 28, 1893, aged 38 years, as a result of injuries received while attempting to extinguish the fire on the steamer Tiburon. Captain Hughes started his seafaring career in the Welsh Coastwise trade under his uncle, Captain William Sutherland.

CAPTAIN HUGH LL. JONES

Captain Hugh Ll. Jones, commander of the Pacific Mail steamer President Pierce, that plies between San Francisco and the Orient, is a native of Holyhead. He came here thirty years ago from Panama on the steamship Baracouta as quartermaster. He made his first voyage as captain on the Pacific Mail in 1901. Captain Jones is a sister of Mrs. J. T. Jones of San Francisco.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

P. L. Roberts, youngest son of David and Alice Roberts, Pentref, Gwytherin, Denbighshire, learned the trade of carpenter at Liverpool. He left for New York on the steamer City of Montreal May 6, 1884. From New York he proceeded with a party of Welshmen through the Southern States to San Angelo, Texas. Here the young Cymry had their first thrilling experience with western life. A Methodist preacher kept his cowboy hearers at bay with the aid of a six shooter, and the Presbyterian minister settled a controvery with an adversary in a fist fight on the street. One evening while P. L. Roberts and friends were dining at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant four cowboys entered, and being incensed at the tardiness of the waiter, threw dishes all over the place and fired their pistols as they left. Later a man called on the Welshmen and asked for a loan of a six shooter to settle an argument. Realizing that this was not a suitable place for a peace-loving citizen, P. L. Roberts moved to El Paso, Texas, and in 1887 left for San Diego, which was then in the throes of a boom. After it had subsided, with dire results to the Welshman, he came to San Francisco in 1889. Here he engaged in building and contracting, at which he has been success-

ful. He has been active in all Welsh affairs and a trustee of the church. The bardic title of Cledwyn (after a river near his boyhood home) was conferred on him by the American Gorsedd.

DAVID LEWIS

David Lewis, a San Francisco builder, sailed from his native city, Liverpool, in 1879 for Australia. After working three years in Sydney he went to the gold diggings at Mount Brown, on the borders of Queensland and South Australia. He sailed for San Francisco in 1883, and established himself in the building industry, specializing in stair work. Mr. Lewis has always actively identified himself in Welsh affairs.

MORRIS J. JONES

Morris John Jones, a San Francisco builder, native of Bryntirion, Cwmyglo, Carnarvonshire, arrived at New York in 1888, Chicago and Seattle 1889, and Bakersfield, California, 1893. Morris J. Jones resided in Kern county for ten years and moved to San Francisco in 1903.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

John Charles Jones, Deputy Attorney General of California, was born at Llanelly, Wales, in 1866. His parents were California pioneers. The father was for a number of years foreman of the quartz mill of the Gold Hill Mine, Grass Valley. John Charles Jones was educated in the common schools of Sacramento from 1872 to 1880. Thereafter he

was self-educated, taking an extensive course of book reading at home. At 12 he wrote shorthand, which has been useful to him during his professional career. In 1884 he was engaged as office law clerk with the Hon. W. H. Beatty, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1890 and admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1917. In San Francisco he conducted and had charge of litigation in the United States District Court and Circuit Court.

For six years John Charles Jones was Assistant District Attorney of Sacramento county, and for seventeen years preceding 1923 he has occupied the position of Deputy Attorney General of California. In each volume of the Reports of the Appellate Courts, Nos. 4 to 45 inclusive, are decisions in criminal cases in which he participated, representing the Attorney General, and he has handled in the courts a large number of cases treating wholly of civil law.

John Charles Jones was married at Sacramento in 1896 to Florence Adele Trumpler. Their two sons are Dr. Evan Merlin Jones (U. C. Sc. B.) and Paul Trumpler Jones (U. S. M. A., West Point). The Deputy Attorney General takes a keen interest in Welsh history and has written a valuable treatise on the Cymric race in America.

ABERYSTWYTH MAN PROMINENT IN GOLD MINING

January Jones, a prominent gold-mining operator of California and Nevada, is a native of Aberystwyth. It was he who discovered the famous January mine at Goldfield that precipitated the rush. At the time there were only twelve prospectors on the ground. The next day 400 came and a newspaper man in dispatching the news to the outside world reported that "January" Jones was the discoverer of the ore body. Ever since "John" Jones has found it impossible to disassociate himself from "January." As a boy he played in the Goginan lead mines near Aberystwyth, from where his father handled the ore shipments. The fascination of the miner's life which began in the Welsh hills lured him across seas and continents. January Jones was 19 years old when he arrived in New York. After visiting the World's Fair he started on his mining adventures at Silverton, Colorado. In 1907 he missed the last boat for the Alaskan gold fields and proceeded to the Similkameen river, B. C., from where he developed several properties and shipped high-grade ore. Afterward, in conjunction with Mecham of New York, he started the town site of Molsom, Wash. From here he left for Tonopah, Nev. He was the heaviest individual operator in Goldfield, operated eleven leases at one time,

employed between 150 and 200 men, had seven prospecting outfits, some with a dozen burros, working in different parts of the State. After the boom had subsided Mr. Jones left for San Francisco and went to Caliente, Kern county, where he discovered the ore body on the Pearl and Zenda properties and appointed Elias Parry of St. Asaph superintendent. The property is now being glory holed and milled. Mr. Jones returned to Nevada and started the publication of the Western Miner at Reno, financed the Rochester Mines Company and Rochester Merger Mines Company; also the Seven Troughs Coalition Mines, which is said to have the richest ore in Humboldt county. During the war he took over a quicksilver property in Napa county, Calif., developed and equipped it at an expense of about $250,000, and, just about the time he was in shape to produce heavily, the armistice was signed, to his delight. During the Goldfield boom he visited his native land and had a wonderful time, even if the bank manager at Aberystwyth counseled him to be less prodigal with his money.

Captain William Arthur Jones, an expert miner, was a native of Pensarn, Llanllyfni, Wales. He worked for many years in the mines at Boise, Idaho. In this State he was superintendent of the Eureka Consolidated mine. Captain Jones also operated coal mines on the Skagit

river for Mackey. He died in this city at the age of 71.

William Jones was superintendent of the Alvinza Hayward gold mines in Amador county.

John Freeman Jones, a mining expert, is a native of Trefriw and before operating mines at Placerville was superintendent of the White Plains mines of Arizona.

"YR AWEN WEDI RHEWI"

Edwin Richards, the owner of a 640-acre orchard at Windsor, California, hails from Erw Gerig, Glynceiriog. He came to California in 1893 and left for Klondike during the gold stampede of 1898. Evidently Edwin Richards had imbibed some of the bardic spirit of Glynceiriog, for on receiving a San Francisco Eisteddfod program in the frozen north he wrote:

Mae'r awen wedi rhewi,
  Drwg enbyd er ein lles;
A gwaeth, ni wna feirioli
  Nes daw yr haf a'r gwres;
Os bydd yna 'Steddfod eto,
  A gwybod genych gaf,
Mi dreiaf ar y testyn
  Os digwydd yn yr haf.

JOHN EDWARDS

John Edwards, for thirty-seven years secretary of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society, was born at Heolddu Farm, Mynydd Islwyn, Monmouthshire, October 13, 1851. He started his railroad career with the

Llanhillith and Rhymney Railways at Cardiff. On December 2, 1872, he left for America on the steamer Glamorgan, arriving at New York Christmas day. He came to San Francisco April 14, 1873, and for forty-three years held responsible positions with the Southern Pacific, first as agent of the Coast Division and then as cashier of the freight department. During all these years he never lost a day's work through illness. For twenty-two years he was secretary of Excelsior Degree Lodge of Odd Fellows and was past grand master of Unity Lodge. In a resolution of condolence with his wife and family Unity Lodge thus referred to John Edwards: "We loved him for himself and his constant unselfish labors. He was so faithful, so willing and so capable. When we learned of his death we looked at each other in silence, and many an eye glistened with the tear of sadness and sorrow."

DR. HENRY ISAAC JONES

Dr. Henry Isaac Jones was a medical practitioner in San Francisco for many years. He was the son of Alltud Eifion of Tremadoc, the originator of Pills Tremadoc.

Griffith Davies, a native of Ystradgynlais, Postmaster at Seattle under the Harrison administration, was a city missionary and bookseller at San Francisco during the seventies. He subsequently lived in the Hawaiian islands, Portland and Seattle.

SURVEYOR OF YOSEMITE AND HETCH HETCHY

Rienzi Jones, civil engineer, who was born of Welsh parentage at St. John, New Brunswick, arrived in California in 1876. He was surveyor of Tuolumne county for seven years. The Yosemite National Park was surveyed under his supervision. He was later employed by the San Francisco Bureau of Engineering, and it was he who surveyed the Hetch Hetchy valley for the water system of the municipality.

SELBY SMELTING WORKS

It was Thomas Roberts (Twm Ty'r Fran) who successfully operated the Selby Smelting Works for Mayor Thomas H. Selby & Co. during 1869 and 1870, which was the beginning of what has become the greatest reduction plant on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Roberts was born in Llanelly, Wales, Dec. 29, 1831, and was the father of David E. Roberts (Dafydd Bach). He married Elizabeth Roberts in 1856, and in 1858 settled in Baltimore, Md., as a refiner in copper; constructed and operated the first lead refinery in Georgetown, Col., in 1868. While he was operating at Selbys in 1870 he was stricken with lead poisoning and resigned his position. In 1871 he constructed and operated a lead and silver refinery in Allegheny, Pa., which became the great reduction

plant at Crafton, Pa. It was in Allegheny that he first refined lead suitable for the manufacture of malleable glass. At Leechberg, Pa., he designed and constructed the first furnace in the United States for the reduction of steel by means of natural gas, and was the first to install pigiron bottom for sheet-heating furnaces. He also invented a process for the reduction and refining of copper. Thomas Roberts spent the sunset of life in Baltimore, Md., where he died March 30, 1901.

FORTY YEARS SERVICE

Another Welshman who held a responsible position with Selby was Richard Williams, a native of Pwllheli. He left home for Australia when 16 years of age. When he was 21 he came to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Selby Smelting Co. at the foot of Hyde street. In 1870 he married Miss Josephine Todd, niece of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. They had seven children, three of whom live at San Francisco. In 1880 the company sent Mr. Williams to Candelaria to look after its interests in Nevada. Returning in 1885 he was entrusted with the removal of the smelting works to Contra Costa county. Richard Williams was general foreman of the works until 1906, when, after forty years of service, he retired. On this occasion Mr. Williams was presented by

the employes with a silver service and a gold watch. The presentation was made in the presence of over 500 workmen.

George Jones of Crockett was born at Hawen, near Newcastle Emlyn, and went to sea in his boyhood days. He arrived in San Francisco on the ship Adriatic in 1871, and sailed from this port until 1883, when he came to Crockett. He worked on the wharf and in the flour mill, and for twenty years at the Selby Smelting Works. Mrs. George Jones is the daughter of Llywelyn Davies, the well-known ship rigger at San Francisco.

CHORAL CONDUCTORS

Professor D. P. Hughes, director of the Loring Club and founder of the Orpheus Male Chorus and the Hughes Ladies' Club of Oakland, was born at Aberdare in 1861. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Elizabeth Moore in 1875. D. P. Hughes was the first vocalist engaged at the Loring Club concerts. He wrote several musical compositions and his last song was "A Song of Peace," words by the mother of Ashton Stevens. His son Llywelyn was a brilliant violinist. He died December 16, 1919.

John J. Morris, a prominent real estate dealer in Santa Clara county, came to California from Wales in the eighties. For several years Mr. Morris was director of the Central Methodist Choral Society in San

Francisco and produced many oratorical selections. Mr. Morris was a cousin of Evan Williams, the famous Welsh-American tenor.

JOHN GRIFFITH JONES

John Griffith Jones of Honokaa, Hawaii, who was born at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, April 23, 1848, came to San Francisco in 1875. As a carpenter he worked on the old Palace Hotel and later on Cambrian Hall. He was a member of the Cambrian Mutual Aid Society and a faithful member of the Welsh Church. He left for Honolulu with Owen Pierce Williams in 1878.

OAKLAND

The Oakland Welsh church was organized in the late seventies. A lot was purchased in a central location on Harrison street, near Fourteenth, and a church moved on the lot. Rev. Moses Williams for several years acted as pastor, preaching at Oakland in the morning and at San Francisco in the evening. Rev. Owen Jones, M. A., Rev. Josiah Daniel, and Rev. O. R. Williams, the incumbent pastor, succeded Rev. Moses Williams.

Rev. Moses Williams, who filled the Welsh pulpits of San Francisco and Oakland for many years, was an ideal character. He was born at Rhos, near Wrexham, in 1822, and died in Oakland in 1901. Welsh ministers superceded him, but after they had left Moses Williams

cheerfully stepped into the breech and kept the fires burning.

RICHARD JONES

Richard Jones, for many years one of the leading merchants in Oakland, operating a department store under the name of Jones' Bazaar, was born September 3, 1842, near Eglwysfach, Denbighshire. His parents moved to Liverpool, where he attended Bedford-street Chapel. Here Rev. Henry Rees visited the Sunday-school classes, and, laying his hand on the boys' heads counseled them with verse. "Who knows," said Richard Jones in his later years, "that we did not receive from him the apostolic blessing." In 1854 the family returned to Eglwysfach. The master and wife at the church school were English who had learnt Welsh, and young Richard became a favorite with the children because he could talk English. In 1855 he was apprenticed for five years at Evan Morris' draper shop at Llansannan. As a country correspondent of the Faner he exposed the vicar of the parish for having intoxicated the choristers at the tavern. Legal proceedings were threatened, but in his zeal for temperance he refused to apologize. While engaged at a draper shop in Chester Richard Jones met Ialydd, with whom he formed a life-long friendship. At Llandudno he conducted a grocery and bakery on Mostyn street. Tudno

ran a similar shop on the same street, and during the winter it was Richard Jones' delight to be with Tudno and Robyn Wyn as they criticized each other's poetical compositons. Robyn featured as a galarnodwr, and Tudno taunted him about carrying onions in his pocket. On the death of his wife Richard Jones relinquished his thriving business and came to Chicago in 1871. In 1874 he married Margaret Williams, the daughter of Rev. Moses Williams. He came to Oakland in 1877, and in 1880 opened his first store at Eighth and Broadway. In 1883 he established Jones' Bazaar, wherein he employed sixteen Welshmen, two of whom were ministers. Richard Jones was always happy to be of service to his fellowmen, and with his amiable disposition and kindness of heart added to the happiness of the world. He died January 11, 1919.

IALYDD

David Hughes (Ialydd) held a responsible position with the Southern Pacific for several years and closely identified himself with all Welsh functions in Oakland and the bay region. Ialydd was the life of every literary and musical meeting, and as an Eisteddfod conductor he was indispensable. His ready wit and fund of dry humor banished all dull care. He wrote many lines of poetry in the lighter vein and translated "The Holy City" into Welsh.

Ialydd was mainly responsible for the pretentious Eisteddfodau

held in Oakland, the big festival at Hamilton Hall in 1888 and at Unitarian Church ten years later. Ialydd was born at Bryneglwys, near Corwen, March 5, 1845. During 1856-57 he went to school at Ruthin under the tuition of J. D. Jones, and in 1858 left home to become an apprentice at a mercantile establishment in Acrfair. From here he went to Chester, where he met Richard Jones. Two years later, on August 24, 1867, he was married at Liverpool to Miss Jane Lloyd of Corwen. He became associated with Ceiriog through his cousin, Anne Roberts, who was the wife of the famous Welsh lyric poet. It was Anne Roberts who inspired Ceiriog to write his immortal poem, "Myfanwy." Ialydd emigrated to the United States in 1869 and went to St. Louis, Mo. In 1873 he came to Oakland, California. Approaching his eightieth birthday Ialydd is hale and hearty at his pretty orchard home in the hills above Los Gatos.

GWILYM MACHNO

W. Solomon Jones was born at Penmachno, Carnarvonshire, Oct. 16, 1845. He was one of the two dozen boys taught by Dafydd William, y Clochydd, in a room adjoining a tavern conducted by his wife. D. W's arithmetic was limited to the rule of three. He devoted most of his time to his pipe and pot of beer at the tavern. After leaving school W. S. Jones worked for two

years at Rhiw-bach quarry, after which he was apprenticed as a draper at Llanrwst, where Trebor Mai was employed as a cutter. He came to Chicago in 1868, and returned to Wales in 1876. He recrossed the Atlantic in 1885, coming to Oakland, where he established a clothing establishment. W. S. Jones identified himself with all Welsh movements, and in every church he has been associated he has been a leader of singing, being 25 years musical director at Market-street Congregational Church. At Llanrwst he came into personal contact with Pyll, Gwilym Cowlyd, Cwellyn, Dewi Arfon, Scorpion and other poets, and became versed in the cynghaneddion. He attended Arwest y Beirdd yearly on the banks of the Geirionydd, where Gwalchmai, Cynddelw and Clwydfardd held sway. It was Archdruid Clwydfardd who conferred on W. S. Jones the bardic title of Gwilym Machno.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS

Robert E. Williams, Fruitvale, a prominent figure in Oakland's Welsh circle, has served as president of the Board of Trustees for many years. He was born at Derwen, in the Vale of Clwyd. He emigrated to this country in 1871 and attended school at Cambria, Wis., for a year and at Milwaukee for three years. He came to California in 1875. Mr. Williams worked as a gardener in Oakland for a year. Robert E. Williams was mar-

ried at San Francisco May 9, 1877, to Miss Dora Richards of Llidiardau, Bala, Rev. Aaron Williams officiating. He joined the Postoffice in San Francisco and served for thirty-four and a half years in Uncle Sam's service, twenty-nine and a half years of which he was a postman in Chinatown. He was highly esteemed among the Chinese and learned enough Chinese to be of service to the Mongolians. After retiring he devoted his time to real estate in Fruitvale, at which he has been successful.

EVAN EDWARDS

Evan J. Edwards has been a tower of strength to the Oakland Welsh Church for over thirty-five years, and during that period he has faithfully discharged the duties of an elder. While others have come and gone, like Tennyson's brook, Evan Edwards goes on forever.

Mr. Edwards was born at Llansannan, Denbighshire, in 1867. He left Wales when he was 15 years of age for Cambria, Wis., where he worked on his uncle's ranch. He left for California in 1875 in the company of Robert Williams. Four years later Evan J. Edwards was married in San Francisco to Miss Lizzie Rowlands of Cambria, by the Rev. Moses Williams.

HUGH DAVIES

Hugh Davies, a charter member and elder of the Oakland Welsh Church, was born in Bryn Eithin, near Nantglyn, Denbighshire. He

came to America in the spring of 1878. After living in New York State for two years, he moved to Bala, Kansas, in 1880, and in 1882 came to San Francisco, and finally settled in Oakland, following the carpenter's trade. In 1890 Mr. Davies went to Alaska as an employe of the Alaska Commercial Company. He returned in 1893 and a few years later was married to Miss Anne Jane Davies of Racine, Wis. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Mountain View Cemetery Association and held the position of foreman for several years, and in 1915 was appointed assistant superintendent.

MORGAN WILLIAMS

Morgan Williams, a trustee of the Welsh Church, was a native of Aberdare. His widowed mother came with her family to California in 1872 across the isthmus of Panama. Thomas M. Williams, the eldest son, left Wales for the Caribou gold fields in 1860, and came to Somersville, California, in 1867, where the family made its home. In 1891 Thomas and Morgan Williams succeeded in bringing water to Port Costa for G. E. McNear, and later located and piped water in the Piedmont hills for the Realty Syndicate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rees and Jeremiah Rees, uncles and aunt of Mrs. Morgan Williams, natives of Morriston, Wales, came to California in 1864, left for Virginia City, Nev., in 1865, and returned two years later

to Nortonville and purchased a farm. They were faithful members of the Welsh Church at Nortonville.

LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles Welsh Church was organized twenty-seven years ago by a small band of Welshmen, prominent among whom was Daniel Jones. The ministers of the church during these years were Rev. David Hughes, Rev. E. P. Thomas, Rev. J. C. Morgan, Rev. E. Edwin Jones and Rev. Robert H. Jones. The church has in late years greatly increased its membership and today the number of communicants is 250.

DANIEL JONES

Daniel Jones, for 35 years a tower of strength to the Welsh Bethel, was born at Llanddeiniol, Aberystwyth, Feb. 7, 1861. He emigrated to America in 1884, worked as a carpenter in Chicago and San Francisco, and settled in Los Angeles in 1887. With a few Welshmen he started a Sunday school, from which the present church was organized. He served the church with fidelity in all its various offices and was secretary of the Board of Elders from its foundation until his death January 13, 1923. The high esteem in which Daniel Jones was held was attested the day of his funeral, when a

great gathering came from far and near to honor his memory.

Daniel ar ol dihuno,—y wir ddelw
A arddelir eto;
Una ei lwch anwyl o
A'i enaid yr awr hono.
—Gwilym Pasadena.

GWILYM PASADENA

William E. Williams (Gwilym) was born at Oak Hill, Jackson county, Ohio, August 18, 1844. When 12 years of age he came with his father, Evan Williams, to Minnesota, and settled among the Indians in Blue Earth county. He was one of the twenty-three Welshmen who enlisted in the Civil War from this section, and served his country for three years. He was in several severe battles, but escaped with slight injuries. William E. Williams has raised a big family, six of whom are residents of California. Edward C. Williams, Colma, is a son of the Civil War veteran. William E. Williams is known in Southern California as Williams Pasadena. He came there from Minneapolis and united with the Welsh Church at Los Angeles, and has served faithfully as an elder. His bardic title of Gwilym was conferred on him by Apmadoc. He has attended many encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic and is the only surviving Welsh veteran of the Civil War. Gwilym is an able Welsh writer and has written several poetical compositions.

JUDGE THOMAS

Judge William H. Thomas was born at 17 Market street, Carnarvon, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1874, residing near Remsen, N. Y., for a brief period. From there the family moved to Iowa, where W. H. Thomas was married to Miss Mae J. Perry at Pottsville June 15, 1892. He studied law at the offices of Attorney J. A. Lovely, afterward Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. It was at Leeds, N.D., that W. H. Thomas began his legal career in 1899; served as States Attorney of Benson county, N. D., and for seven years was secretary and treasurer of the North Dakota Bar Association. He moved to Orange county, California, and arrived at Santa Ana Christmas day, 1909, where he still resides. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Orange county September, 1913, and elected for a full term of six years the following year. Judge Thomas was appointed Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal for the Second District of California by Governor Stephens in 1919. On January 3, 1921, Judge Thomas opened offices for general practice of law at 511-515 Washington building, Los Angeles. Judge Thomas is president of the Presbyterian Social Association of Southern California, is a Mason, belong-

ing to the Chapter, Council, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite bodies, and is Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of California. In politics he is Republican, and is active in social and civic affairs.

COLONEL GRIFFITH GRIFFITH

Colonel Griffith H. Griffith was born at Bettws, Wales, in 1852, emigrated to America in 1866 and worked as a blacksmith at Danville, Pa. He came West and engaged as a reporter in San Francisco on the Alta Californian. He studied mining engineering and was successful in opening mines in Mexico. Having purchased Los Angeles real estate he realized handsomely on his investment. In 1896 he presented to Los Angeles a public park of about 3000 acres and later contributed $100,000 for a public hall of science.

Theodore Morgan, Mayor of Sharon, Pa., was manager of the Judson Iron Manufacturing Co. during 1884 and 1885. Mr. Morgan returned East and was superintendent ent of the Sharon-Biehl Steel Co. for six years while the Hon. James J. Davis, Labor Secretary in the Harding and Coolidge Cabinet, was employed as a puddler's helper. Mr. Morgan has traveled extensively, and now resides at Los Angeles.

Edward Davies Roberts, banker of San Bernardino, served as Treasurer of the State of California, during the Johnson administration. He was born in Cambria, Wis.

LONG BEACH

Many Welsh people have established themselves in business and made their homes at Long Beach. The Cambrian Society was organized November 7, 1922, at the First Baptist Church with 75 chartered members, and the following officers were elected: President, C. E. Jones (Elyrch); first vice-president, Mrs. Fredericks; second vice-president, David Perkins; secretary and treasurer, David Evans; pianist, Mrs. D. Perkins; assistant pianist, Miss Ruth Rowlands; chorister, Hugh C. Jones. At the annual meeting Dec. 7, 1923, the society had increased its membership to 150. David Perkins was elected president, H. A. Jones first vice-president, J. J. Lewis second vice-president, and David Evans secretary and treasurer.

"SIR FON SYDD AR I FYNY"

John Richard Williams, one of the leading merchants of Long Beach and Rotary District Governor of California, fourth child of eleven born to John and Mary Williams, was born August 11, 1879, at the village of Rhoscefnhir, Anglesey. He attended school and sang as a choir boy in Pentraeth and later went to school at Llangefni. At the age of 12 years he started to work in a grocery store. He was promoted to another store at Carnarvon. Soon afterward he was employed by Ridgeway's at Liverpool

and Belfast. At the latter town he became manager and served in that capacity for seven years. He returned to Wales and went into business for himself in his old home town. In 1911 he came to Los Angeles and the following year was married to Mrs. Charlotte Lewis. Mrs. Williams' family had emigrated from South Wales to Wilmington, adjoining Long Beach, when she was only 7 years of age. John R. Williams in 1913 purchased a half interest in the Berlin bakery. He immediately changed the name to Eureka. In 1917 he bought the half interest of his partner, and in October, 1919, secured the realty and two story brick building, bakery, garages, stores and apartments. John R. Williams is an Elk and member of the First Presbyterian Church, Virginia Country Club and Chamber of Commerce.

"THE FIGHTING PARSON OF MERCED COUNTY"

Dr. David C. Williams, Assemblyman Thirty-ninth district, was born at Llanddeiniolen, Carnarvonshire. He graduated from the British grammar school in 1891 and worked in the summers at the Llanberis slate quarry as a weigher. He later studied privately under Rev. Owen Griffith (Alafon) in the classics, Greek, etc. He left home for Liverpool, where he studied medicine, and two years later, in 1897, he sailed for America. He

came to California, studied for the ministry and joined the M. E. South Conference in 1904, and installed pastor at Modesto. Here he enlisted for the great war, and although he was not privileged to go across the sea, served his country as medical doctor at the soldiers' camps in Kentucky. After the armistice he was installed pastor at Le Grand, Merced county. He successfully fought the political machine, was elected Assemblyman by the people of Merced and Madera counties, and became known as the "fighting parson." He has devoted much time to the hospital movement at Merced and to other civic improvements. Dr. Williams is chairman of the State Committee on Irrigation. Dr. Williams' father opened some of the first slate quarries at Northampton, Pa. His mother was the niece of Samuel Jones, better known as Sam Ship, the school slate manufacturer of Clwtybont.

SAN DIEGO

George Holmes was born at Holyhead, Wales, of English parentage. He was educated in the national schools; served six years as a pupil teacher, followed by six years in the clerical department of the L. N. W. R. R. goods department. He emigrated to San Diego in June, 1888, With the exception of two years in the stock country he has been in the employ of the Spreckels com-

panies, and for the last twenty years he has been director of purchases for the various companies. Mr. Holmes in 1891 was joined by his sweetheart, who came from Wales. He and Mrs. Holmes were the founders of the Welsh Society in 1892, with which they have been actively interested. Mr. Holmes has presided at the St. David's Day celebrations for the last thirty-one years. He is interested in local politics and civics, having been a member of the City Council of Coronado for twenty-two years, twelve of which he was president of the board. For twelve years he was Justice of the Peace at Coronado, twelve years member of the Republican County Central Committee, and has been connected with the Board of Health since its formation in 1902. At the San Francisco Gorsedd in 1915 he was made a member under the name of Sior o Fon, and is interested in all Gorsedd activities. Er mai Sais yw Sior o Fon o ran corph, y mae yn Gymro trwyadl o ran calon.

Mrs. Mary Holcomb was born at Cambria, Wis. She is the daughter of William and Margaret Roberts (Canwr). It was her father who composed the tune, "Andalusia." Her mother was the daughter of John Evans of Plasgwyn. Mrs. Holcomb has lived in California since 1886. After residing one year at San Francisco she moved to San Diego, where her husband for ten

years was County Clerk of San Diego county. Prior to this they lived at Lime Springs, Ia., and Estes Park, Colorado. Mrs. Holcomb is known as "Mam Cymry San Diego."

Evan W. Evans, born in 1851 at Cross Inn, Llanddausant, came to America at the age of 18; engaged in construction on the Santa Fe Railroad in Kansas; also farmed in that state for some years. He was a locomotive engineer on the Santa Fe in New Mexico for eight years. Having been disabled in a wreck he came to California in 1891 and engaged in ranching. He has resided in San Diego for twenty years and has identified himself with Welsh movements and served as president of the society for years.

STOCKTON

Watkin Davies, optician, Stockton, was born at Stryd Isa, Denbigh, and came to California in 1883. He first went to Douglas Flat, Calaveras county, and finally settled in Stockton. Mrs. Davies was a native of Rhosllanerchrugog Hall, and a sister to Mrs. Gethin Davies, the wife of the principal of Llangollen Baptist College. Mr. Davies is a shorthand enthusiast and a prize winner in stenographic competition.

NOTED VISITORS

Dr. Thomas Charles Edwards, president of the University College of Wales, and one of the most learned and eloquent speakers of

his country, visited San Francisco. He preached at the Howard Presbyterian Church, on Mission street, on "If Ye Know These Things Happy Are Ye If Ye Do Them."

The object of Dr. Edwards' visit was to collect subscriptions among the Welsh people toward the library of the Aberystwyth College, which had been destroyed by fire. A committee whose secretary was H. J. Owen and the treasurer Thomas Price, succeeded in collecting the sum of $858 toward the worthy object.

CRANOGWEN

Cranogwen, a prominent speaker and writer of Wales, visited California in 1870. Miss Rees traveled throughout the State and visited the Yosemite Valley when transportation was difficult. A Welsh picnic was held in her honor near the Cliff House. Taliesin Evans, in a spirit of levity, dipped Cranogwen's feet in the waters of the Pacific. Miss Rees failed to take kindly to the ordeal; hence Tal. o Eifion's ironical englyn:

O, awel deg,—anadla di—heb lid,
Yn bleidiol iawn iddi:
Aed! aed! a byth na ddeued hi
I ail olwg Dawel Heli!

William Jones, M. P. for Arvon, visited San Francisco in 1903 and was banqueted at the Delmonico by the Cymrodorion Society. Mabon and Wignall were likewise entertained by the society at the Occidental Hotel in 1905.

NATIVES OF WALES IN CALIFORNIA

Census.	State.		
1860	1262		
1870	1517	San Francisco	247
1880	1920	San Francisco	333
1890	1860	San Francisco	357
		Los Angeles	65
		Oakland	96
		Other parts of Calif.	1342
1900	1949	Los Angeles	156
		Oakland	134
		Sacramento	26
		San Francisco	386
		Other parts of Calif.	1247
1910	2416	Los Angeles	414
		Oakland	267
		San Francisco	402
		Other parts of Calif.	1333
1920	3433	Los Angeles	657
		Oakland	766
		Sacramento	34
		San Diego	110
		San Francisco	445
		Other parts of Calif.	1421

The Welsh population of California, according to the United States Census report, is comparatively small, but we believe a perusal of their record in these pages will show that they have, in proportion to their number, contributed more to the advancement of the State, both industrially and morally, than the people of any other nation.